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THE TYPES MILITAIRES OF DRANER

by Frank E. Comparato

The caricature was always popular in Europe, where a partially illiterate public could readily appreciate opinion neatly displayed and exaggerated.¹ The French could excel other nations "in the faculties necessary to a masterly *chic*"² in social satire. Jules Renard responded to the task with 136 plates—his *Types Militaires*—which appeared between 1862 and 1871. To disguise his identity he spelled his name backwards, and became world famous as Draner!

Jules Renard was born 11 November 1833, at Liège, Belgium, one of five sons of Eugene-Laurent Renard, a professor and writer. His brother Lucien was a civil engineer; Fernand, an editor; and Hyacinthe, an industrialist.³ Without formal art education, Renard started by producing amateur sketches, and shortly found in himself "an ease of drawing, and a clever combination of ideas."⁴ Commenting on his style, Bayard said: "A neat penman, a designer without pretension, this 'journalist with crayon' polishes off his preliminary sketches with incredible zest, a sight alone worth a laugh!"⁵ At the beginning of his career Renard adopted a pseudonym.⁶ Beraldi cautioned: "although Draner and Renard are one and the same person, do not mistake them, for nothing is more dissimilar than Renard and Draner. Renard is Belgian, a native of Liège. Draner is *frrancais* [sic], germanophobe, and a violent patriot!"⁷

Renard went to Paris in 1861, when he was twenty-eight years old, and found employment as a clerk in the service of the Société des Zincs de la Vieille-Montaigne, a company producing zinc and lead in the Moresnet district between Belgium and Prussia. Renard later became secretary of the

firm. His business position was not without occasional confusion. "My double situation as secretary of that company and artist," said Draner, "exposed me to one certain annoyance, especially after the company gave me power of attorney. To the hundreds of letters, memorandums, stocks, and effects which passed through my hands I should, of course, have signed my name J. Renard, but by force of habit I would write DRANER—an error which I would quickly rectify, naturally!"⁸

The 1860's were declining years for lithography, but they were active enough from a military-social viewpoint. Paris, flushed with victory and gaiety, was ready for another series of prints in the Napoleonic tradition—but this time it was to be the work of a "military madman."⁹

Types militaires; Galerie militaire de toutes les nations, a series of 136 plates lithographed in full color, was Draner's contribution. Published by Dusacq & Company in Paris between 1862-1871, and printed by the famous Lemercier printing house, this folio-size collection consists of 66 plates of French uniforms, 19 English, 10 American, 2 Russian, 4 Belgian, 13 Prussian, 5 Italian, 2 Bavarian, 8 Austrian, and 1 each of Hanover, Holland, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, China, and Haiti. These he executed mostly from notes and rough sketches of travelers in the employ of the Société des Zincs.

These caricatures dwell on the oddity and awkwardness of anatomical shapes, the minute and gross absurdities of military hierarchy, and the comical predicaments in which any soldier might find himself. There are short, fat generals, who have eaten more than their share; tall, thin, gen-

erals, whose chests are masked by colorful medals; soldiers of the line weighted down by an amusing variety of field equipment (including pets and frying pans); big, husky sergeants glaring down at timid privates of the guard. These and all intermediate physiques and temperaments are likewise depicted in most irreverent exaggeration.

There are bearskin headpieces, kepis, cockaded top-hats, plumed and spiked helmets, all distorted in height and mass; epaulettes which dwarf the shoulders on which they rest; swords of extreme length and unlikely shape. The uniforms themselves are done with flair—coat-tails which sweep to the ground; huge tassels; plumes which threaten their wearer's eyes. Yet no two uniforms are alike, so characteristically is the identity of the military organization preserved.¹¹

Among contemporary predicaments are a young private, eyes gaping, inspecting a nude statue; an officer, hands precariously full at a social tea; a skating infantryman, about to crash through the ice; a bewildered baggage-master, surrounded by a disarray of mattresses; a frantic National Guardsman rushing to extinguish a forest fire with a sprinkling can. Few of the prints show a subject not engaged in some amusing activity to clinch the characterization.

The *Types militaires* could not avoid offending those who took them seriously. They became immediately popular, and in a short time, notorious. Draner himself told of an old gentleman, *garde du Corps* of Charles X, who, aroused by Draner's representation of his unit, charged furiously into the publisher's office demanding to tear into pieces all the remaining copies before they could be sold. "Realizing that here was excellent new material I hadn't fully exploited," said Draner, "I proceeded to caricature *all* the uniforms of the Restoration, which, however, were not all as charming as this 'offensive' one."¹²

Draner added, "The success of the drawings lithographed for this collection was very lively, and very often an employee of my publisher would run to me at the Société des Zincs with an important appointment note: 'Tomorrow at 11 o'clock an Officer de Chasseurs de la Garde, and at 5 o'clock an American General!' And I would be sure to finish my work in time. . . ."¹³

There is little doubt that the *Types militaires* sold well, despite (or perhaps because of) their offense to members of the units portrayed. It is

very likely that irate officers bought up the editions themselves. Draner substantiates this by recalling a conversation with his publisher: "I was distressed because the unsold stock of my designs was sometimes rather high. My publisher reassured me by saying, 'Just leave things alone; one of these mornings a fool will pass by, and buy the whole lot.' And he was not mistaken: the fool, generally American or Russian, did come, and carried off all of them. . . ."¹⁴

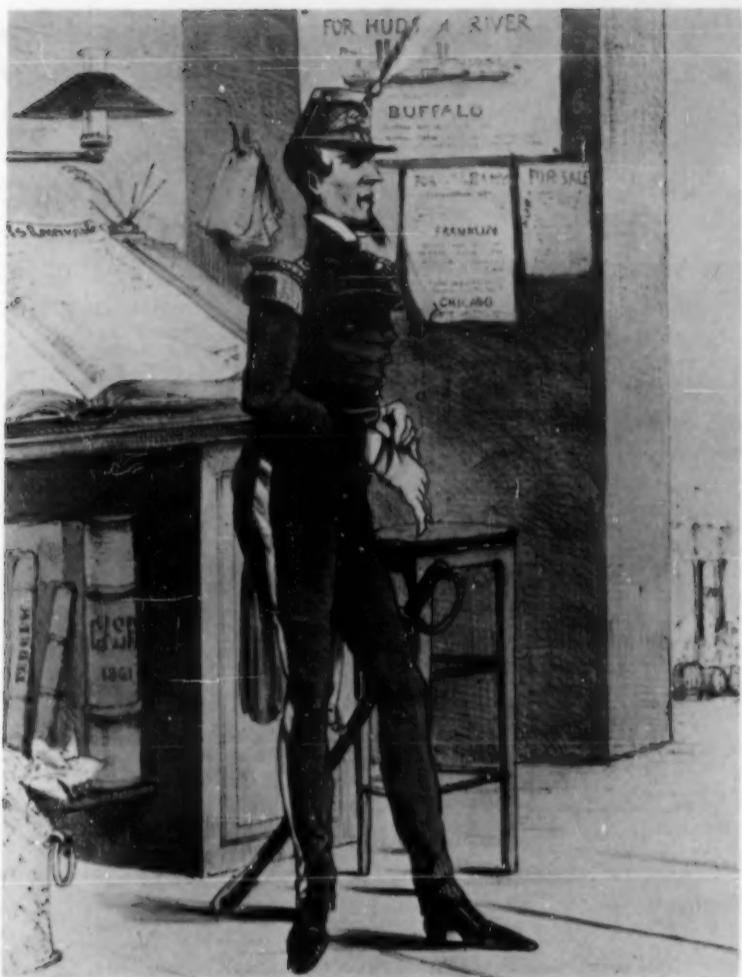
Of the quantity published, and the location of existing complete sets, virtually nothing can be determined. The *Dictionnaire National* around 1900 declared the *Types militaires* "almost impossible to find."¹⁵ The work obviously attracted considerable international attention, and sets were scattered throughout Europe and America. The Hiler catalog lists a set at the Library of Congress. The New York Public Library does not possess it.¹⁶ Two sets are at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and at the Kingsbridge Armory, Bronx, New York.

When originally issued, unbound in a portfolio, the plates were fantastically cheap: 3 francs, or 12 cents, each.¹⁷ The entire series of 136 plates would have cost a little over \$16 when new! In 1898 five prints from Draner's *Types militaires étrangers*, a later series, sold for only 32 cents apiece, but by 1931 some of the earlier *Types militaires* had increased to \$3.20 each at a French auction.¹⁸ Today they are rare, and all the vagaries of print evaluation—condition and collector interest—affect their value.

During the siege of Paris in 1871, Draner produced *Paris assiégié, les Soldats de la République*, and *Souvenirs du siège de Paris*, which provided some humor in a cold, hungry, disillusioned city. Another work, *la Guerre à la Prussienne*, was to be ready when peace was signed, but the French public censor prohibited its publication, and only two copies of this apparently gruesome collection were known to exist at the end of the century.¹⁹

For years Draner had turned out military 'farces' to the joy of an appreciative public. Sometimes he would hide behind his publisher's showcases where the prints were displayed, and sketch the laughing faces. "Even today," wrote Bayard in 1901, "Draner's military subjects have the ability to attract and retain the attention of even the most casual."²⁰

In 1871, according to Beraldi, Draner ceased their publication, as the horror and tragedy of



7TH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK, 1862



GENERAL, UNITED STATES, 1863.



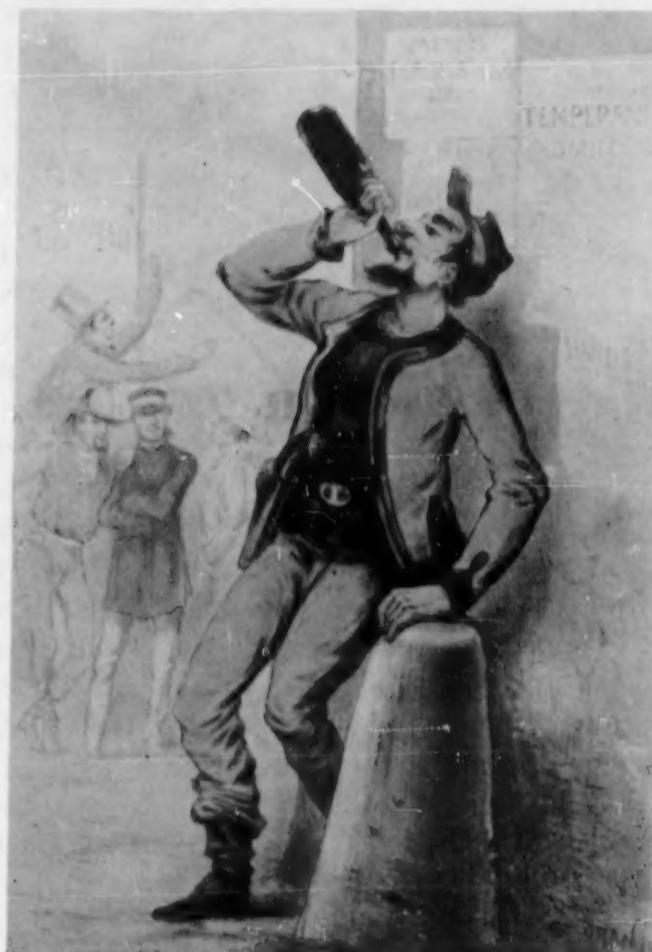
MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD



INFANTRY SOLDIER, UNITED STATES.



MISSOURI GERMAN ARTILLERY.



NEW YORK FIRE BRIGADE ZOUAVES, 1865.



LIGHT INFANTRYMAN, UNITED STATES.



DRAGOON OFFICER, UNITED STATES, 1865.

war began to outweigh its glory and splendor.²¹ With sad reluctance he turned away from the military, that colorful institution he so loved.

In a long and useful life of 93 years Draner made people laugh at themselves. Beraldini wrote of him: "Draner is one of those who think that there is no army without a little plume, braiding, and shoulder cord. Elegant and brilliant costumes make the soldier love his profession, and the country love its soldiers. Weariness, then, never originates among the uniformed, and that is, after all, the purpose of uniforms."²²

Jules Renard died in Paris in 1926,²³ but Draner lives on wherever his *Types militaires* are to be seen.

REFERENCES

- ¹ Caricature is from the Italian *caricatura* = overloaded.
- ² Joseph Greco, "The Exhibition of the Humorists in Art," *Magazine of Art*, Vol. 12 (1889) pp. 343-348.
- ³ *Biographie Nationale de Belgique*, Vol. 19, Brussels, 1907, column 56 (unfolioed).
- ⁴ Emile Bayard, *La Caricature et les Caricaturistes*, Paris, 1901, p. 203.
- ⁵ *Ibid.*
- ⁶ Draner's contemporaries had curious pseudonyms: Caran D'Ache (Russian for 'red pencil'), Nadar, Sahib, Stop, Luque, Alfred Le Petit, Cham, Noah (in real life Compt de Noe), Sem, et al., most of which were puns or initials.
- ⁷ Henri Beraldini, *Les Graveurs Du XIX Siecle*, Vol. VI, Paris, 1887, p. 51.
- ⁸ Bayard, *op. cit.*, p. 204.
- ⁹ Joseph and E. R. Pennell, *Lithography and Lithographers*, London, 1915, p. 185.
- ¹⁰ Beraldini, *op. cit.*, p. 51. Continuing his comparison Beraldini wrote: "Renard is a very kind, calm, orderly civilian—Draner is a military madman, fool, enthusiast and idolator of old-time uniforms."
- ¹¹ The *Types Militaires* of Draner have always been highly regarded among connoisseurs for the accuracy of the uniforms depicted. At a time when little or nothing was known in Europe about American uniforms, it seems extraordinary that a popular Paris artist would take the trouble to compile accurate data on the dress of such remote units as The New York Fire Zouaves and the Missouri German Artillery. In addition to his plates of regulars of the Union Army including a general, infantryman, light infantryman, a dragoon, and that of a Union naval officer, Draner included plates on the New York Seventh Regiment, a fireman, the Missouri National Guard, New York Fire Zouaves, and the Missouri German Artillery. It has long been rumored that Renard visited the U.S., but apparently this rumor is unfounded.
- ¹² Bayard, *op. cit.*, pp. 204-205.
- ¹³ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁵ *Dictionnaire National*, p. 9.
- ¹⁶ The New York Public Library, in fact, contains only one



Perhaps the most delightful spoof Draner achieved is this representation of a British Grenadier Guardsman sub-titled "Rule Britannia." This and the preceding illustrations are from the collection of Member Anne S. K. Brown.

bound work by Draner, *Souvenirs du siège de Paris* (1871), although he was prolific with volumes on the Paris scene.

¹⁷ Beraldini, *op. cit.*, p. 53.

¹⁸ E. Benetif, *Dictionnaire Critique et Documentaire des Peintres . . .*, Paris, 1950, "Draner."

¹⁹ *Dictionnaire National*, p. 9. There is no reason to question this account. Beraldini catalogs another title, *Nos Vainqueurs*, as prohibited by the censor, and of which "there exists but one copy (perhaps two)." Neither Beraldini nor the *Dictionnaire National* list the work mentioned by the other, so possibly one of them is a subtitle of the other. (Beraldini, *op. cit.*, p. 56.) Furthermore, however, a French catalog of suppressed or condemned works lists no publication of Draner's whatsoever. (Fernand Drujon, *Catalogue des Ouvrages, Ecrits et Dessins de Toute Nature Poursuivis, Supprimés ou Condamnés, 1814-1877*, Paris, 1879.)

²⁰ Beraldini, *op. cit.*, p. 55. Nevertheless Beraldini disclosed that in an interview with Draner he was shown some "soldiers in very lively dress" on which Draner was working. These sketches may have been those published shortly thereafter (1893) as *Types militaires étrangers*, a collection of twenty color plates, quarto. (Hiler catalog.)

²¹ Beraldini, *op. cit.*, p. 55.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Larousse Encyclopédie du XX Siecle* (1928), p. 961.

VIRGINIA MILITARY FORCES, 1858 - 1861

THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION

Part III

by Lee A. Wallace, Jr. and Detmar H. Finke

City of Richmond 19th Regiment, Militia

By late 1860, if not earlier, much of the spirit seen in the Volunteer organizations in Richmond, had found its way into the regular militia regiments of the city. In November 1860, it was reported that the 19th Regiment, under Colonel Thomas J. Evans, was fully officered and, "... if needs be will be ready for service."¹ Regimental officers were holding weekly drills in January 1861, and a proposal was made to procure an inexpensive uniform for the regiment.² The regiment in late 1860 contained six known militia line companies.³

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 16 November 1860.

² *Ibid.*, 22 January 1861.

³ *Ibid.*, 16 November 1860.

GOVERNOR'S MOUNTED GUARD

Organized on 3 September 1859 as the "Richmond Troop," or the "Richmond Light Dragoons," this company became a part of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, Virginia Militia, and was attached to the 19th Regiment of the line.¹ The company was known as the "Richmond Lancers" for a short time before it became the "Governor's Mounted Guard" in December 1859.² Joseph R. Anderson of the Tredegar Iron Works was elected captain in September 1859.³ About April 1860, John Gratten Cabell succeeded Anderson as commander of the troop.⁴ On 8 May 1861, the Guard, numbering 65 men, was mustered into State service, and by 12 May it was among the five companies of cavalry encamped at Ashland, in Hanover County.⁵ On 12 September 1861, the company was assigned to the 6th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry. Later, the troop was designated as Co. I, 4th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.⁶

In November 1859 the company, then known as the "Richmond Lancers," adopted a dress uniform which consisted of a blue cloth coat trimmed with gold; epaulettes of mingled gold and black cord for enlisted men, and the gold bullion type for officers; gauntlets; blue felt helmet, brass mounted with a buff horse hair plume tipped with red; buff breeches; and boots reaching above the

knee.⁷ A number of the company had acquired undress uniforms by January 1860, and in February 1860, members of the company were issued a sabre and a Colt Navy revolver.⁸ At first it was proposed to furnish each man with a sabre, a pair of revolvers, and a lance. The fact that lances were not obtained may well have been responsible for the dropping of the name "Richmond Lancers" in December 1859.⁹ Brass stirrups were procured by the Guards in March 1860.¹⁰ On 31 July 1860, the Governor's Mounted Guard paraded in front of the City Hall, fully equipped in their new dress uniforms.¹¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 31 August 1859; 30 September 1859; 18 November 1859; 1 December 1859.

² *Ibid.*, 18 November 1859; 20 December 1859.

³ *Ibid.*, 26 September 1859.

⁴ Bonds of members of the Governor's Mounted Guards to Jos. R. Anderson and John G. Cabell, February 1860—May 1861. Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia.

⁵ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 9, 14, May 1861.

⁶ *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 60.

⁷ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 18 November 1859.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 13 January 1860; Bonds of members of the Governor's Mounted Guard, February 1860—May 1861.

⁹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 18 November 1859.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 8 March 1860.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 30 July 1860.

179th Regiment, Militia

Organized in Richmond in 1848, members of the 19th Regiment residing west of Tenth St., formed the nucleus of this new regiment.¹ The 179th Regiment, including the uniformed Young Guard Light Battalion, paraded for the first time on 19 May 1859, under the law passed on 2 March 1858, which reactivated the militia of the line.² In January 1861, the Board of Officers adopted a resolution to have Colonel John H. Richardson, the officer commanding the regiment, procure muskets for two companies of the regiment.³ Later in the month, the organization of a volunteer rifle com-

¹ John A. Cutchins, *A Famous Command: The Richmond Light Infantry Blues*, p. 3n.

² *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 20 May 1859.

³ *Ibid.*, 5 January 1861.

pany to be attached to the regiment, was in progress.⁴

A regimental dress was adopted in January 1861, consisting of a blue flannel clothing hunting shirt with blue fringe and Virginia buttons; and dark civilian pants. The officers of the regiment at the same time, agreed to adopt the same pattern cap as was then used by the officers of the Young Guard, which was probably the blue cloth kepi.⁵

In addition to eight regular militia of the line companies, this regiment included the following:

⁴ *Ibid.*, 24 January 1861.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 5, 8 January 1861.

YOUNG GUARD

Organized 13 April 1850, the Young Guard, then under Captain John H. Richardson, was one of the original companies of the 1st Regiment of Virginia Volunteers organized 1 May 1851.¹ About 1857, the Young Guard left the 1st Regiment, expanded into a battalion of two companies, and were attached to the 179th Regiment. In January 1858, the Young Guard Light Battalion, under Colonel John Richardson, consisted of Co. A, Captain Hugh W. Fry, Jr., and Co. B, Captain Samuel P. Mitchell.² The new company commanders that appear in the battalion by July 1858, served until about November 1859 when the Young Guard ceased to exist as a battalion: Co. A, Capt. W. L. Satterwhite; Co. B, Capt. John S. Rady.³ The battalion had dwindled to a company of 40 men under Captain Rady when it, with other Richmond companies, left for Charlestown in November 1859.⁴ Members of the Young Guard in January 1860, agreed to rejoin the First Regiment Virginia Volunteers on the condition that they would not be required to change their uniform.⁵ This proposal occurred at the time when the companies of the 1st Regiment were adopting the gray uniform, and it is likely that the regiment was not inclined to make an exception to the Young Guard. The *Daily Dispatch* commented that the Young Guard was composed chiefly of working men who were not always able to afford purchasing a new uniform.⁶ On 24 May 1861, the Young Guard left Richmond with Colonel Thomas August's 3rd Regiment of Virginia Volunteers. The Young Guard, under Captain William A. Charters, became Co. H, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.⁷

The uniform the the Young Guard in 1858, was described as being blue and red.⁸ In July 1858, when the battalion visited Charlottesville, the prescribed dress was the full dress uniform, presumably blue, without epaulettes and wings; winter pants; full dress cap with cover; and fatigue caps swung. Members were instructed to provide themselves with two pairs of white pants and gloves.⁹ Fatigue caps were usually swung from the upper button of the right coat skirt.¹⁰ New white cross belts were procured in August 1858, and new dress caps in 1860.¹¹

¹ Roster of Officers and General Orders Book, 1851-1859, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, Archives Division, Virginia State Library.

² *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 5 January 1858.

³ *Ibid.*, 4 January 1859; 1 July 1859; 21 November 1859.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 21 November 1859.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 19 January 1860.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 25 January 1860.

⁷ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 25 May 1861. In addition to the Young Guard, Col. August's Third Regiment when it left Richmond, consisted of the Henrico Grays, Emmett Guard, and the Sidney Guard [Henrico Guard]. There was at the time another Third Regiment, under Col. Roger Pryor, at Norfolk. This, and other similar situations, prompted the order dated 1 June 1861, which recognized that such confusion existed, and clearly enumerated the regiments in service of the State. Col. August's command was designated in this order as the 15th Regiment, *Official Records, Armies, Ser. I, Vol. 51, Pt. 2, p. 123; Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 168. The term used to denote State infantry regiments in 1861 was, "—— Regiment of Virginia Volunteers."

⁸ Wise, *End of An Era*, p. 111.

⁹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 1 July 1958.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 1 July 1858; 1 July 1859.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 25 August 1858; 2 July 1860.

VIRGINIA LIFE GUARD

Organized in January 1861, this was a uniformed company of the line, with "no parades except when necessity demands."¹ John Stewart Walker was elected captain in February 1861.² The Virginia Life Guard became Co. B, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.³

The company's uniform, manufactured by the Crenshaw Woolen Mills of Richmond, consisted of blue flannel cloth hunting shirts with blue fringe and Virginia buttons; blue cloth cap; black pants;

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 19 January 1861; 11 February 1861.

² *loc. cit.*

³ *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 156.

and white gloves.⁴ In April 1861, the Virginia Life Guard, numbering 71, received Enfield rifles.⁵

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 9 February 1861; 20 April 1861; 5, 24 January 1861.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 22 April 1861.

RICHMOND SHARPSHOOTERS

Organized in early May 1861, this company under Captain R. A. Tompkins, was later designated as Co. H, 23rd Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.¹ Two-thirds of the company's members were uniformed by 15 May 1861.²

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 15 May 1861; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 129.

² *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 15 May 1861.

* * *

Following are companies existing in the city of Richmond, 1858-1861, that were not subject to the militia laws of the State, or were organized and mustered into service before the end of June 1861, without being attached to a militia regiment:

RICHMOND HOME GUARD

This was an organization of volunteers about 45 years of age, or over, and was not subject to the militia laws of the Commonwealth.¹ Organized as a company, under Captain Wyndham Robertson, on 26 November 1859, the Home Guard was expanded into a battalion of three companies in January 1860.² Robertson was elected major, commanding the battalion which consisted of these companies: Jefferson Home Guard, Madison Home Guard, and the Monroe Home Guard. Although the companies bore the city ward names, the manner in which the battalion was divided into company limits did not strictly correspond with those of the city wards.³ By May 1861, the battalion had been increased to four companies, numbering over 100 men each, and Robertson had been elected colonel.⁴

The Home Guard on 28 November 1859, adopted a dress consisting of a black frock coat, vest, and pants. This selection was something of a disappointment to the *Daily Dispatch* which had previously expressed hope that the Home Guard

would adopt a homespun gray hunting shirt with black pants, of Virginia-made goods.⁵

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 6 January 1860; 24 May 1861.

² *Ibid.*, 26, 28 November 1859.

³ *Ibid.*, 3, 6 January 1860.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 24 May 1861.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 29, 30 November 1859.

JUNIOR VOLUNTEERS

This company under Captain E. S. Gay, was organized before February 1860.¹ Drills were held monthly at the State Armory, and the company participated in parades with the other city units. The company was comprised of those under the required military age, and the *Richmond Weekly Dispatch*, reported that the Junior Volunteers, numbering 51, marched, "exceedingly well for lads of their age," in the parade of 19 April 1860, at the dedication of the Clay statue.² The Junior Volunteers existed in May 1861, and were probably incorporated into the Local Defense Troops when they were formed later that year.

A full dress uniform had been procured by the Junior Volunteers by 21 February 1860.³ Fatigue caps were ordered by the company in March 1860.⁴ Members of the company were ordered to assemble at the State Armory on 18 May 1860 in full dress summer uniform with white pants and cross belts.⁵ In February 1861, members of the apparently disorganized Co. D, First Regiment Virginia Volunteers, were requested by Charles Dimmock, Superintendent, State Armory, to turn over arms and equipment belonging to the state, to the Junior Volunteers.⁶ In mid-April 1861, the Junior Volunteers drilled with carbines.⁷

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 21 February 1860.

² *Richmond Weekly Dispatch*, 20 April 1860.

³ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 21 February 1860.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 15 March 1860.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 18 May 1860.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 11 February 1861.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 16 April 1861.

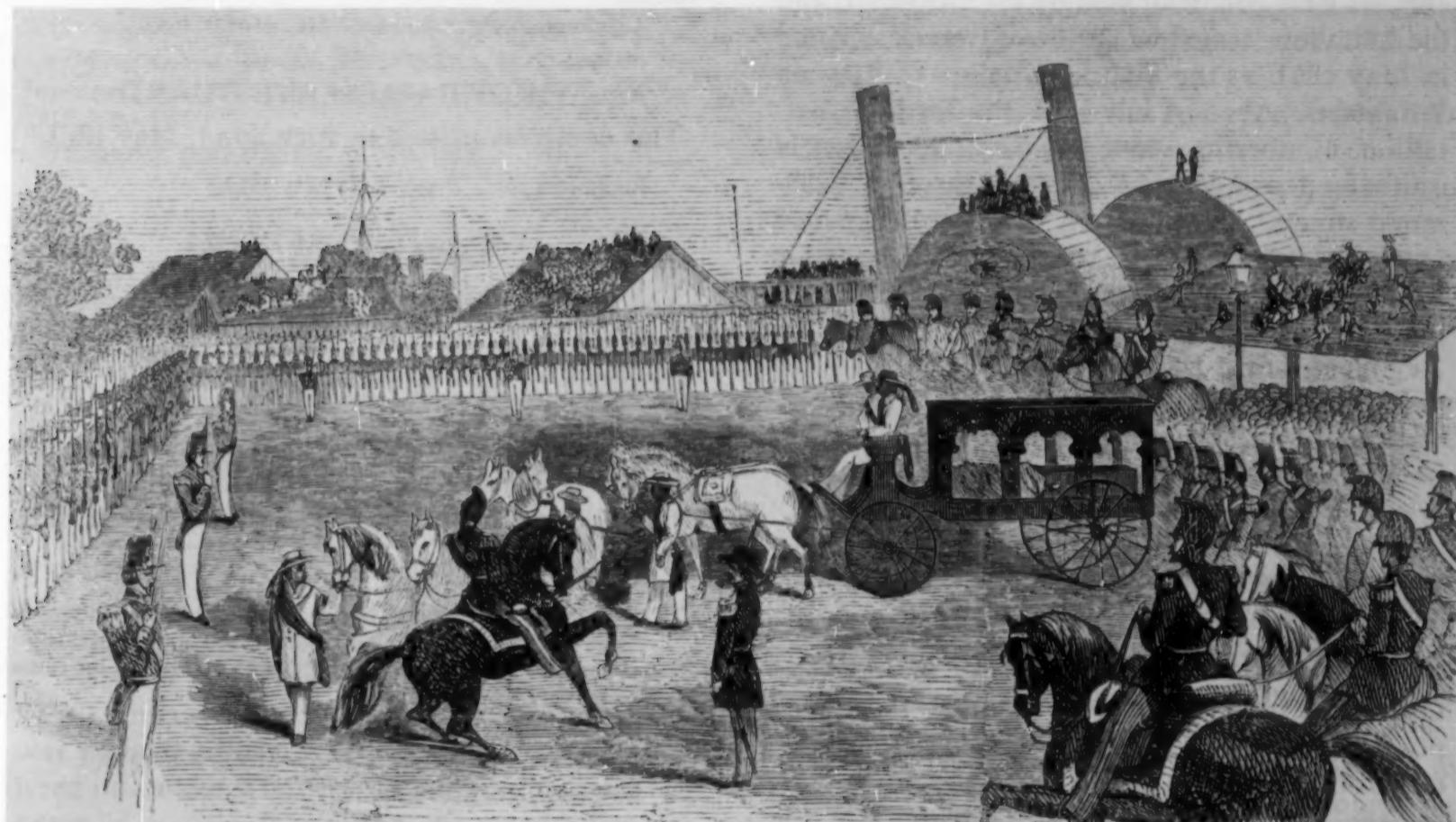
RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE GUARD

Organized on 26 November 1859, this company under Captain James B. Gardner, numbered 50 medical students.¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 29 November 1859.



Governor's Guard flag in the collection of the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va. It is made of blue taffeta 37½ inches square, with a gold braid border and fringe. The floral designs and lettering were originally white, or cream, colored. In the star are dark red stones encased in gold thread or braid.



Reception of former President Monroe's remains at Richmond, 5 July 1858. In the foreground are the Henrico Light Dragoons; from HARPER'S WEEKLY, 17 July 1858.

RICHMOND COLLEGE COMPANY

Organized 28 November 1859, with J. M. Binford as captain.¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 29 November 1859.

MARION RIFLES

This company existed in April 1861 under Captain Albert Lybrock.¹ When mustered into State service on 1 May 1861, the company numbered 75 fully uniformed and equipped men.² The Marion Rifles were later designated as Co. K, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.³

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 23 April 1861.

² *Ibid.*, 18 May 1861.

³ *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 95.

TREDEGAR BATTALION

In May 1861, 350 white workmen of the Tredegar Iron Works were formed into a local defense battalion of four companies, A, B, C, and D, known as the Tredegar Battalion. Major Joseph Reid Anderson, senior member of the firm, commanded the battalion, while the remainder of the officers were drawn from the company's clerical force.¹ Officers were commissioned by the Governor, and the battalion, armed by the State, was designated in May 1861, as the Eighth Battalion of Virginia Volunteers.² About 4 July 1861, the Tredegar Battalion, numbering about 360 men, "handsomely uniformed and armed," paraded through Richmond streets.³ The battalion was later designated as the 6th Battalion, Local Defense Troops, and in September 1864, was merged with the 2nd Battalion (Quartermaster Department) to form the 2nd Regiment, Local Defense Troops.⁴

¹ Kathleen Bruce, *Virginia Iron Manufacture in the Slave Era*, New York, 1931, p. 345.

² *Official Records, Armies*, Ser. I, 51, Pt. 2, p. 98; *Ibid.*, Ser. IV, Vol. 2, p. 240.

³ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 5 July 1861.

⁴ *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 152; *Official Records, Armies*, Ser. IV, Vol. 3, p. 618.

RICHMOND MOUNTED CITY GUARD

Organized in early May, for home defense purposes, this troop, numbering 60 men, under Captain John J. Werth, turned out on 22 May 1861, for the first time in uniform. Members of the Guard provided their own uniforms, arms, and equipment.¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 23 May 1861.

RICHMOND HOME GUARD ARTILLERY

This was a battalion of three companies organized in May 1861, by Colonel Thomas H. Ellis.¹ It was comprised of men who were exempted by law from military service. The battalion consisted of these companies, numbering about 100 men each: Co. A, Capt. Robert Nimmo; Co. —, Capt. Michael Bowen; and Co. —, Capt. George Bargamin. By the time of its disbandment in August 1861, the battalion was well drilled and had paraded several times through the main streets of Richmond.²

The Home Guard was disbanded after the guns, horses, and equipment promised to the battalion, and which they never received, were turned over to the army which was endeavoring to strengthen its artillery arm.³

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 31 May 1861.

² *Official Records, Armies*, Ser. IV, Vol. 1, pp. 298-301; Thomas H. Ellis "The Richmond Home Guard of 1861," *Southern Historical Society Papers*, XIX (January 1891), pp. 57-60.

³ Ellis, *op. cit.*, p. 60.

RICHMOND CITY GUARD

This company under Captain D. N. Walker existed in May 1861.¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 27 May 1861.

VIRGINIA RESERVE GUARD

This company existed in Richmond, May 1861.¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 15 May 1861.

JACKSON GUARD

The organization of this company was begun by Captain H. B. Dickison about 27 May 1861, with headquarters established at the St. Charles Hotel, Main and 15th Sts.¹ The Guard was named for James T. Jackson, the keeper of the Marshall House in Alexandria, who was killed after he had shot Colonel Ellsworth. The *Whig* on 20 June 1861, noted:

... The Yankees are raising companies and regiments of "Ellsworth Avengers," why cannot we of Virginia enlist companies in honor of Jackson, the first martyr in the cause of the South.²

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 27 May 1861; 6 June 1861.

² *Richmond Whig*, 20 June 1861.

CASKIE'S MOUNTED RANGERS

Organization of this company was completed on 3 May 1861 with the election of Captain Robert A.

Caskie.¹ Known at first as "Fry's Mounted Rangers," the company adopted the name of its commander by 10 June 1861.² The Rangers served as Co. C, 1st Cavalry, Wise Legion, and later, in 1862, as Co. A, 10th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.³

¹ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 9 May 1861.

² *Ibid.*, 10 June 1861.

³ *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 25.

HAMPDEN ARTILLERY

Organized in early May 1861, this battery under Captain Lawrence Marye, was mustered into State service on 11 May 1861.¹ It became Co. C, 38th Battalion Virginia Artillery.² In July 1861, the battery was attached to Col. William Gilham's command at Staunton, Va., and later was assigned to the Army of the Northwest, in September 1861. In 1862, the battery, under Captain William H. Caskie, was attached to Crutchfield's Artillery, Jackson's Army of the Valley.³

In May 1861, the Hampden Artillery was uniformed in gray and its armament consisted of four brass 6-pounders.⁴

¹ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 9, 18 May 1861.

² *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, 63.

³ *Official Records, Armies*, Ser. I, Vol. 51, Pt. 2, pp. 184, 283; Jennings C. Wise, *The Long Arm of Lee*, 2 vols., Lynchburg, Va., 1915, I, pp. 170, 173.

⁴ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 18 May 1861.

THOMAS ARTILLERY

Organized under Captain Philip B. Stanard in May 1861, this battery was assigned in June 1861, to Col. Pendleton's Artillery, Army of the Shenandoah. The Thomas Artillery, later known as Anderson's Battery, was disbanded on 4 October 1862, and merged with Captain Caskie's Hampden Artillery.¹

¹ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 7, 8 May 1861; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 150; Wise, *Long Arm of Lee*, I, pp. 127-128.

VIRGINIA GUARD

This company under Captain Samuel T. Bayley, was probably organized in May 1861. It was mustered into State service in May 1861, and later became Co. A, 20th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.²

¹ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 15 May 1861.

² *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 156.

PEYTON ARTILLERY

By 16 May 1861, this battery, probably organized earlier in the month, was stationed at Richmond College.¹ The battery, also known as Captain Jefferson Peyton's company of Virginia artillery, served with Magruder on the Peninsula in 1861. On 17 June 1862, Peyton's battery, with two other light artillery companies, were formed into a battalion under Major Hillary P. Jones.² Lieut. C. W. Fry succeeded Peyton as captain in October 1862, when the army's artillery underwent reorganization. At that time the Peyton Artillery was known as the Richmond Orange Battery.³

¹ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 16 May 1861.

² *Official Records, Armies*, Ser. I, Vol. 51, Pt. 2, p. 575.

³ Douglas S. Freeman, ed., *A Calendar of Confederate Papers*, Richmond, 1908, pp. 316-319.

PURCELL BATTERY

Organized in May 1861, largely through the efforts of a Daniel Hagerty, this company was named for a Mr. Purcell of Richmond, who financed its equipment.¹ Reuben Lindsay Walker was elected captain upon the organization of the battery, which also became known as Walker's Battery. The battery was later designated as Co. A, Pegram's Battalion Virginia Artillery.²

The Purcell Battery was equipped in May 1861 with four 3-inch Parrott rifles.³

¹ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 23 May 1861; Wise, *Long Arm of Lee*, I, p. 113.

² Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 23 May 1861; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 123.

³ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 23 May 1861; Wise, *op. cit.*, p. 113.

EMMETT GUARD

This company under Captain William Lloyd, was formed about 1 May 1861.¹ The company was largely Irish, and numbered 80 men when it was mustered into State service on 11 May. The Emmett Guard left Richmond on 24 May, and later, in the same month, was designated as Co. F, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.² Remarks entered by the inspecting officer on the muster rolls of the company never rated the Guard better than "not good," or "very bad," in discipline and instruction. On 20 June 1862, the company was

¹ Muster Roll, Co. F, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, 31 August 1861, Record Group 109, National Archives.

² Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 13, 25 May 1861; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 48.

ordered to be ". . . immediately disbanded and mustered out of service."³

³ Adjt. and Insp. General's Office, Richmond, Va., Special Orders dated 20 June 1862, packaged with the Rolls of the 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Record Group 109, National Archives.

RICHMOND ZOUAVES

The organization of this company, which had begun about 16 May 1861, was completed on 1 June.¹ By 5 June, the Richmond Zouaves were reported as having 70 partly uniformed members, and on 10 June the company under Captain Edward McConnell, was mustered into service.² On the next day the company marched from Corinthian Hall, their headquarters in Richmond, and went into quarters at Camp Lee, the Camp of Instruction at the Fair Grounds, a mile west of the city.³ The Zouaves were designated as Co. E, 44th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, which was formed about 14 June 1861, with Colonel William C. Scott as its commander.⁴ On 1 July 1861, the regiment left Richmond for Northwestern Virginia as reinforcements for Brigadier General Robert S. Garnett.⁵

The uniforms for the Richmond Zouaves were made by the ladies of Richmond, who were largely from the congregation of the Monumental Church.⁶ Sufficient evidence has not been uncovered to show that the company was clothed in characteristic Zouave dress.⁷ However, we do know that leggings, or gaiters, were adopted as a part of the company's uniform. On 24 June 1861, one F. Thomas was cited before the Mayor's Court in Richmond, by Capt. McConnell, on the charges of fraudulently obtaining from McConnell \$5.00, one roll of ducking, and one gross of buckles. It appears that Thomas had undertaken to make a lot of leggings for the Zouaves for 75 cents a pair, and received on contract the money and material. When McConnell called for the leggings, Thomas alleged that he charged \$1.50 a pair, and refused to hand over to the captain the completed leggings and unused material.⁸

The Zouaves were equipped with a unique knapsack, which had been patented in the Confederate States by a Mr. Reith, a salesman for Messrs. Kent, Paine, &c., a dry goods establishment of Richmond. He had previously served with the British Army in Africa and in the Crimea. The *Whig* described Reith's knapsack as follows:

. . . The advantages of this knapsack are that by means of broader straps it is carried with more ease; by means of a string the oil cloth covering may be gathered around the neck and used as a cloak in weather; the oil cloth covering may be used also as a bed in lieu of extra oil cloth carried in the common knapsack; and lastly out of these covers may be constructed a tent large enough for a single file, using two muskets in the place of tent poles. We are informed that the Richmond Zouaves are the first company in the C.S.A. which has adopted this style of knapsack.⁹

The Zouaves were armed with flintlock muskets while they were at Camp Lee in June 1861, and its members "objected to the old bayonets."¹⁰ On 20 July 1861, the company was reported as being equipped with the "Ames Springfield of 1858 with spring bayonet."¹¹

¹ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 16 May 1861; Richmond *Whig*, 7 June 1861.

² Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 5 June 1861; Richmond *Whig*, 11 June 1861.

³ Richmond *Whig*, 14 June 1861.

⁴ *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 129; Headquarters of the Virginia Forces, Richmond, Va., Special Orders No. 192 dated 14 June 1861, packaged with the Muster Rolls of the 44th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Record Group No. 109, National Archives.

⁵ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 2 July 1861.

⁶ Richmond *Whig*, 13 June 1861.

⁷ For a uniform that might have been worn by an officer of the Richmond Zouaves, see the Collector's Fieldbook in this issue of the *MC&H*.

⁸ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 25 June 1861.

⁹ Richmond *Whig*, 24 June 1861.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 22 June 1861.

¹¹ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 20 July 1861.

Henrico County 33rd Regiment, Militia

In addition to the regular militia of the line companies, this regiment, under Colonel J. Lucius Davis, included these uniformed Volunteer companies:

HENRICO LIGHT DRAGOONS

Although there was a troop by this name in 1843, the Henrico Light Dragoons, which existed from 1858 to 1861, was organized in May 1854.¹ This company, also known as the Henrico Troop, comprised a part of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, Virginia Militia. The troop turned out with other local companies on 5 July 1858, when former

¹ Richmond *Daily Dispatch*, 16 May 1854.

President Monroe's remains were brought to Richmond for reinterment.² In April 1860, the Henrico Troop under Captain Lawson H. Dance, paraded with local and visiting military units at the dedication of the Clay statue.³ The troop, in addition to their regular monthly drills which were usually held at the County courthouse in Richmond, practiced squadron drill with neighboring troops, and, with the other companies of the 4th Regiment, attended the cavalry encampment at Richmond in November 1860.⁴ Colonel J. Lucius Davis of the 33rd Regiment, served as commander of the troop from late 1860 to about March 1861, when Zachariah S. McGruder was elected captain.⁵ The Henrico Troop by 12 May 1861, was among the cavalry units encamped at Ashland.⁶ The Henrico Light Dragoons were designated as Co. A, 1st Cavalry, Wise Legion; and later as Co. I, 10th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.⁷

It is believed that the Henrico Light Dragoons wore a blue short-tailed coatee with white plastron; white breeches; boots; and crested helmets with horsehair plumes.⁸ The troop occasionally drilled in civilian dress with arms, which is some indication that they had no fatigue uniform.⁹ Horse furnishings for the Dragoons in 1859 included blue blankets, breastplates, and red breast belts.¹⁰

² Alfred Hoyt Bill, *The Beleaguered City*, New York, 1946, p. 5.

³ Richmond Weekly Dispatch, 20 April 1860.

⁴ Richmond Daily Dispatch, 9 November 1860.

⁵ Ibid., 26 February 1861; 6 April 1861.

⁶ Ibid., 14 May 1861.

⁷ Local Designations of Confederate Organizations, p. 67.

⁸ Bill, *Beleaguered City*, p. 5.

⁹ Richmond Daily Dispatch, 16 February 1860; 3 October 1860; 25 January 1861.

¹⁰ Ibid., 21 November 1859.

HENRICO GRAYS

Organized on Church Hill in December 1860, this company under Captain John Wilder Atkinson, was first known as the Henrico Rifles.¹ By May 1861, Atkinson's company had been designated as Co. A, 33rd Regiment. On 24 May 1861, the Grays left Richmond with Colonel August's 3d Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, and, at a later date, became Co. A, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.²

¹ Richmond Daily Dispatch, 11 December 1860.

² Ibid., 25 May 1861; Manuscript Confederate Rolls, Virginia State Library, Vol. 2, p. 161.

HENRICO ARTILLERY

Organized in early May 1861, this company under Captain Johnson H. Sands, was comprised of men from the city of Richmond and Henrico County. Prior to 10 May, the Henrico Artillery was designated as Co. B, 33rd Regiment.¹ This battery was mustered into service on 13 May 1861, and was assigned to Magruder's command on the Peninsula, and later to Pendleton's Reserve Artillery. It was designated as Co. C, 1st Virginia Artillery. The Henrico Battery was broken up in October 1862.²

At the time of its organization it was reported that the Henrico Artillery would be equipped with 6-pounders.³

¹ Richmond Daily Dispatch, 9, 10 May 1861.

² Ibid., 14 May 1861; Local Designations of Confederate Organizations, p. 67; Wise, *Long Arm of Lee I*, pp. 184, 189, 855.

³ Richmond Daily Dispatch, 9 May 1861.

SOUTHERN GUARD

This company existed under Captain Jackson F. Childrey in January 1860.¹ The Southern Guard was mustered into State service in May 1861, and later designated as Co. G, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.²

The Southern Guard paraded in Richmond on 4 April 1861, for the first time in their gray uniforms.³

¹ Richmond Daily Dispatch, 11 January 1860.

² Local Designations of Confederate Organizations, p. 67.

³ Richmond Daily Dispatch, 5 April 1861.

HENRICO GUARD

Organized in January 1861, as the Sidney Guard, this was a Volunteer company raised in the Oregon Hill and Sidney Hill districts, then on the western suburbs of Richmond.¹ In February 1861, this company, under Captain Lawson H. Dance, numbered about 75 men.² The company, then known as the Henrico Guard, was mustered into State service on 13 May 1861, and left Richmond on 24 May with Col. August's 3d Regiment. It was later designated as Co. D, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.³

¹ Richmond Daily Dispatch, 15 January 1861; 19 February 1861.

² Ibid., 20 February 1861.

³ Ibid., 14, 25 May 1861; Local Designations of Confederate Organizations, p. 67.

In February 1861, the company adopted a dress which consisted of gray jackets and caps.⁴ The Henrico Guard in May 1861, was wearing gray trousers with black stripes, and gray shirts.⁵

⁴ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 19 February 1861.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 9 May 1861.

HENRICO MOUNTED RANGERS

Organized on 31 January 1861, with the election of Captain Robert Mills, this unit was probably better known as the Varina Troop.¹ It numbered about 67 men in February 1861.² Albert Aiken succeeded Mills as captain in April 1861.³ About 27 May 1861, the Varina Troop was ordered to join Magruder's forces at Yorktown.⁴ The Troop was ordered to meet for its muster into service at Rockett's Old Field, east of Richmond, on 27 May, and again on 29 May.⁵ Apparently, for some undetermined reason, Aiken's company dissolved and were never mustered into service as cavalry. Indications are that the company reorganized, in early June 1861, as the Varina Artillery under Captain John P. Harrison. After a period of duty as artillery, Harrison's company was later designated as Co. D, 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry.⁶

By March 1861, the Varina Troop, numbering "80 good members," had been equipped by the State with sabres, and were applying for Colt revolvers.⁷

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 2, 23 February 1861.

² *Ibid.*, 23 February 1861.

³ *Ibid.*, 12 April 1861.

⁴ *Official Records, Armies*, Ser. I, Vol. 2, p. 880.

⁵ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 27, 28, 29 May 1861.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 5 June 1861; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 155.

⁷ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 16 March 1861.



These companies existed in Henrico County, in 1861, and were, as far as can be ascertained, not attached to the 33rd Regiment:

HENRICO MINUTE MEN

Organized about February 1861, this company, under Captain Charles Y. Morris, appears to have



Springfield Hall, M and 26th Street, Richmond. Built 1850 by Springfield Lodge, Sons of Temperance; the only known surviving meeting place of ante-bellum companies in this area.

been composed of men either below or over military age, and not subject to the military laws of the State.¹ Indications are that the company disbanded after Captain Morris lost his right hand from an accidental discharge of a Sharps rifle in May 1861.²

Members of the company were ordered to appear at drill in April 1861 in black pants, and were advised that finished uniform coats would be distributed.³

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 19 February 1861; 15 May 1861.

² *Ibid.*, 28 May 1861.

³ *Ibid.*, 20 April 1861.

HENRICO LIBERTY GUARD

Organized at Springfield Hall, Church Hill, about 9 May 1861, Joseph J. English was captain of this company in May 1861, at which time it numbered about 54 men.¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 9, 18 May 1861.

CHURCH HILL HOME GUARD

This company under Captain — Brown, was organized about 16 May 1861.¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 16, 23 May 1861.

*Hanover County
74th Regiment, Militia
HANOVER DRAGOONS*

Known also as the Hanover Troop, this company under Captain Williams C. Wickham, existed before November 1859.¹ It was a part of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, Virginia Militia, and attended the cavalry encampment at Richmond in November 1860.² Capt. Wickham's troop was in camp at Ashland, Hanover County, by 12 May 1861, and was later designated as Co. G, 4th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.³

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 28 November 1859.

² *Ibid.*, 9 November 1860.

³ *Ibid.*, 14 May 1861; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 64.

HANOVER GRAYS

Organized at Old Church in December 1859, this company under Captain Billey W. Talley, was mustered into State service at Richmond on 23 April 1861. The Grays were later designated as Co. I, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.¹

¹ Manuscript Confederate Rolls, Vol. 2, p. 202; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 64.

ASHLAND GRAYS

This company under Captain Revel Taylor, enrolled for service on 23 April 1861 at Richmond, and became Co. E, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.¹

¹ Muster Roll, Co. E, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, 31 August 1861, Record Group 109, National Archives; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 8.

PATRICK HENRY RIFLES

Under Captain Charles W. Dabney, this company enrolled for service on 25 April 1861, and was later designated as Co. C, 15th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers.¹

¹ Manuscript Confederate Rolls, Vol. 2, p. 173; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 115.

*Charles City County
52nd Regiment, Militia*

CHARLES CITY LIGHT DRAGOONS

Known also as the Charles City Troop, this company existed before November 1860, under Captain Robert Douthat, and was a part of the 4th

Regiment of Cavalry, Virginia Militia. Douthat's company attended the cavalry encampment in Richmond in November 1860.¹ After their muster into State service in May 1861, the Charles City Dragoons became Co. G, and later, Co. D, 3rd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.²

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 9 November 1860.

² *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 27.

*New Kent County
52nd Regiment, Militia*

NEW KENT LIGHT DRAGOONS

The New Kent Cavalry, as this troop was often called, existed before July 1858, under Captain Braxton Garlick.¹ Melville Vaiden first appears as captain of the Dragoons in November 1859, when the troop offered its services to the Governor during the John Brown episode.² Vaiden's troop was among the other companies of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, Virginia Militia, that attended the cavalry encampment in Richmond in November 1860.³ After its muster into State service in 1861, the troop became Co. K, and later, Co. F, 3rd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry.⁴

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 13 July 1858.

² *Ibid.*, 22 November 1859.

³ *Ibid.*, 9 November 1860.

⁴ *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 107.

PAMUNKEY GUARDS

This company of artillery under Captain Robert T. Ellett, existed by the middle of May 1861. It also went under the names of Pamunkey Heavy Artillery and the Pamunkey Rescuers.¹

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 20 May 1861; *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 114.

NEW KENT RIFLES

Known also as the Pamunkey Rifles, this company under Captain James Richardson, was mustered into State service by 20 May 1861.¹ It was later designated as Co. E, 53rd Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, when that unit was formed in November 1861.²

¹ *Richmond Daily Dispatch*, 20 May 1861.

² *Local Designations of Confederate Organizations*, p. 114; *Official Records, Armies, Ser. I, Vol. 51, Pt. 2*, p. 373.

MILITARY DRESS

PROVOST COMPANY OF LIGHT DRAGOONS, 1778-1783

(Plate No. 161)

A resolution of Congress on 27 May 1778 established a "Provost" in the Continental Army—to consist of a captain, four lieutenants, one clerk, a quartermaster sergeant, two trumpeters, two sergeants, five corporals, 43 provosts, and four "ex-carboniers" (undoubtedly executioners). This force was to be mounted and accoutered as light dragoons; its mission was to be to apprehend deserters, rioters and stragglers; in battle, it would be posted in the rear to secure fugitives. The unit, soon styled the "troop of Maréchaussée," after the French term for similar provost troops, was recruited in Pennsylvania. Most of the men had Germanic names; their commander (sometimes termed "Provost Marshal of the Continental Army") was Bartholomew von Heer.¹

We can follow von Heer's history from Heitman's *Register*:² Adjutant to Ottendorff's Battalion, 19 March 1777; Captain, 4th Continental Artillery, 14 April 1777, to rank from 3 March; Captain, Provost Company of Light Dragoons, 1 June 1778; Brevet Major, 30 September 1783; served to the close of the war. We see his company mentioned occasionally in general orders: it is to be assisted by the regularly detailed provost guard furnished by the various regiments. Lossing³ notes that "The Maréchaussée was a useful corps. In an incampment it was its business to patrol the camp and its vicinity, for the purpose of apprehending deserters, thieves, rioters, etc., and soldiers who should be found violating the rules of the army. Strangers without passes were to be apprehended by them, and the sutlers in the army were under the control of the commander of the corps. In time of action they were to patrol the roads on both flanks of the army to arrest fugitives and apprehend those who might be skulking away." All of which proves that there is little new in war.

1. *Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution, 1775-1783*, edited by J. B. Linn and W. H. Egle, Harrisburg, 1880, vol. II, pp. 367-68.

2. Francis B. Heitman, *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army . . . , rev. ed.*, Washington, 1914.

3. B. J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, New York, 1852.

4. *Tagebuch des Capt. Wiederholdt vom 7 Oktober 1776 bis 7 Dezember 1780*, edited by M. D. Learned and C. Grosse, New York (no date).

The question of what this company looked like—least, for one period of its existence—is answered by a Hessian prisoner of war, Captain Wiederholdt.⁴ While on parole at Reading, Pennsylvania, he noted: "A squadron of Light Dragoons under a German Captain v. Heer, a Bayreuth man, had their winter quarters [1779-80] in Reading. Their uniform was blue coats with yellow facings and vest, leathern breeches, and caskets." ("Casket" is undoubtedly "casquette"—a visored leather cap or light helmet.)

This uniform is shown in this drawing. Caps are based on a Revolutionary leather helmet recently discovered by Company Member Waverly P. Lewis. By customary usage, the trumpeter would be in yellow with blue facings—at this point, our courage failing us, we put him in red, since captured British uniform coats were frequently favored for Continental musicians. The prisoner is a deserter from the infantry of Armand's Legion, in the uniform described by Lefferts: "olive colored coatees or jacket, brown breeches, yarn stockings, new shoes."

Information about the Provost Company of Light Dragoons is still scant. They apparently had a definite association with Armand's Legion. Wiederholdt recorded that the Legion wore the same uniform; Lossing says "Belonging to his [Armand's] corps was a company of cavalry called maréchaussée, whose duties appertained principally to the police of the army. Armand's Corps, exclusive of this company, was incorporated with Pulaski's . . ." Possibly Armand, as an experienced French officer, assisted in its organization. One would think that a unit with such natural capabilities for rousing the ire of the individualistic Continental officer and soldier would have left more traces behind it, even if uncomplimentary ones.

However, the Company appears to have served without scandal, if not with glory. It was furloughed on 13 June 1783, at camp "near New Windsor," and marched back to Pennsylvania. So ended the first M.P.'s of American history.

*Frederick T. Chapman
Lt. Col. John R. Elting*

KENTUCKY MILITIA AT THE RIVER RASIN, JANUARY 1813

(Plate No. 162)

On 18 January 1813, at Frenchtown, Michigan, a force of Kentucky troops was defeated—and most of their wounded subsequently massacred by

British and Indians under Colonel Proctor—an affair better known as "The River Rasin."

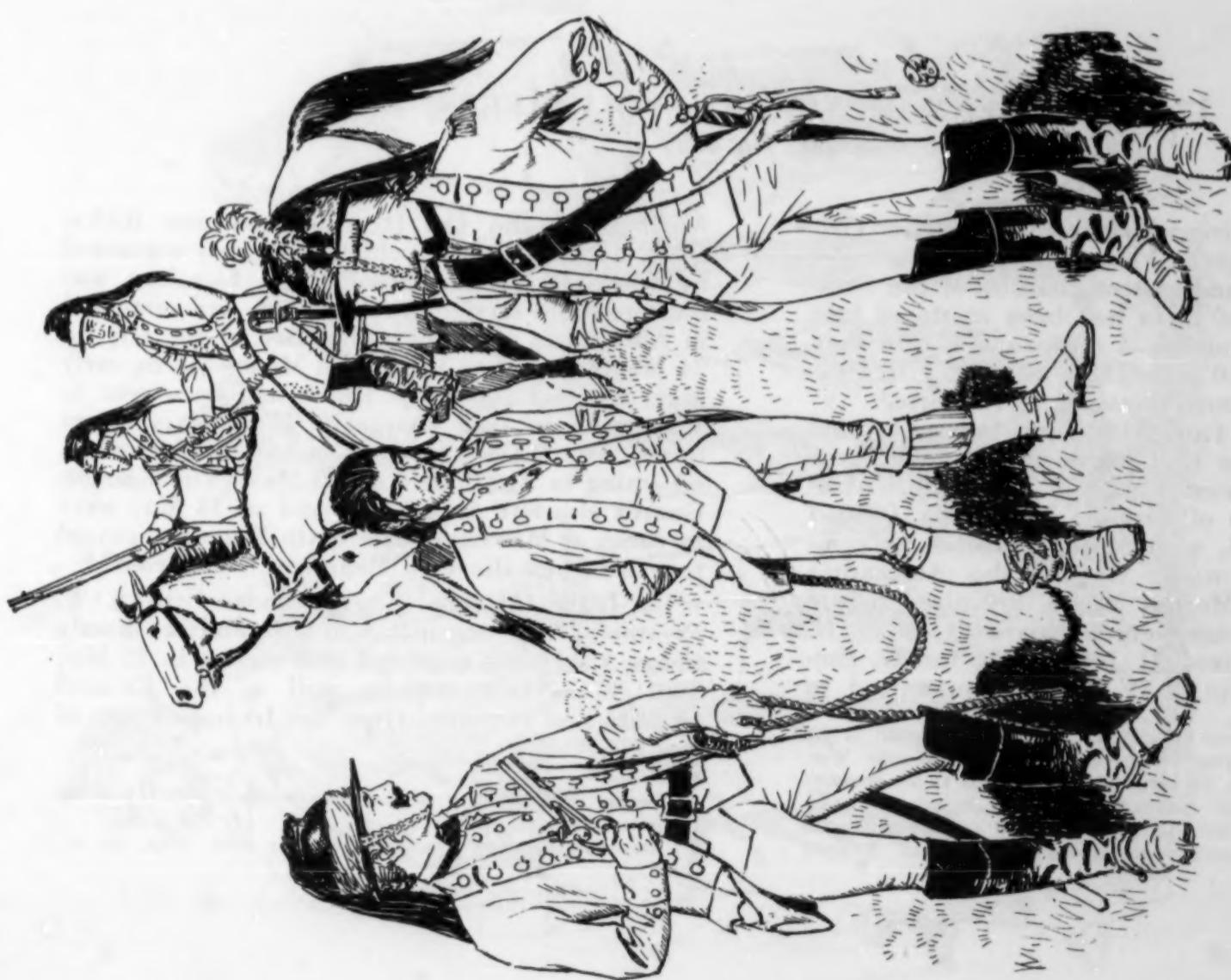
These troops included detachments from the

Kentucky Militia, at the River Rasin, January 1813



The Provost Company of Light Dragoons, 1778-1784

Officer
Provost



1st and 5th Kentucky Regiments, the Kentucky Rifle Regiment, and the 17th United States Infantry (recently raised in Kentucky). All of them were still in the remnants of their summer uniforms; the regulars were described as wearing badly worn-out linen fatigue uniforms¹—with, of course, anything else they could find to put on. A few fragments of former militia finery persisted; Captain Hart, formerly of the Lexington Light Infantry, was mentioned as wearing a crimson silk sash.² But a British eyewitness, Major John Richardson, has left us a complete picture:³

Their appearance was miserable to the last degree. They had the air of men to whom cleanliness was a virtue unknown, and their squalid bodies were covered by habiliments that had evidently undergone every change of season and were arrived at the last stage of repair . . . It was the depth of winter; but scarcely an individual was in possession of a great coat or cloak, and few of them wore garments of wool of any description. They still retained their summer dress, consisting of cotton stuff of various colors shaped into frocks and descending to the knee. Their trousers were of the same material. They were covered by slouch hats, worn bare by constant use, beneath

1. C. J. Ingersoll, *Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States of America and Great Britain*, 3 vols., Philadelphia, 1845.

2. B. J. Lossing, *Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812*, New York, 1869.

3. Major John Richardson, *The War of 1812*.

which their long hair fell matted and uncombed over their cheeks; and these, together with the dirty blankets wrapped round their loins to protect them against the inclemency of the season, and fastened with broad leather belts, into which were thrust axes and knives of enormous length, gave them an air of wilderness and savagery which in Italy would cause them to pass for brigands of the Appenines. The only distinction between the garb of the officer and that of the soldier was that the one, in addition to his sword, carried a short rifle instead of a long one, while a dagger, often curiously worked and of some value, supplied the place of the knife.

This is a picture of the campaign outfit of the militia, in contrast to the trim parade uniforms. These men had fought well; except for the incapacity of their commanders, they might easily have beaten Proctor off. As it was, their sufferings produced the frontier war cry of the campaign that ended at the Battle of the Thames: "Remember the River Rasin!"

The three men in this picture are still bundled in their blankets for maximum warmth—possibly many of them would have one end of the blanket fitted with hooks and eyes, or with tie-strings. Once in action, they often let the blanket hang around their waists, to free their arms and make their ammunition and sidearms more accessible.

*Lt. Col. John R. Elting
H. Charles McBarron*

17TH REGIMENT OF VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS, 1861

(Plate No. 163)

The ten companies which comprised the 17th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers were from the northern central and eastern counties of the Commonwealth. All of them had been mustered into State service as individual companies before they were formed on 10 June 1861, into the 17th Regiment, under Colonel Montgomery D. Corse.¹

Five companies from Alexandria County formed the nucleus of the 17th Regiment. Four of these companies had been a part of the Sixth (Alexandria) Battalion of Virginia Volunteers, formed on 10 April 1861, with Major Corse as its commander.² They were: Co. A, the Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. Morton Mayre, organized before 1859; Co. E. Mount Vernon Guards, Capt. S. H. Devaughn, organized 21 June 1842; Co. G, Emmett Guards, Capt. J. E. Towson, organized in

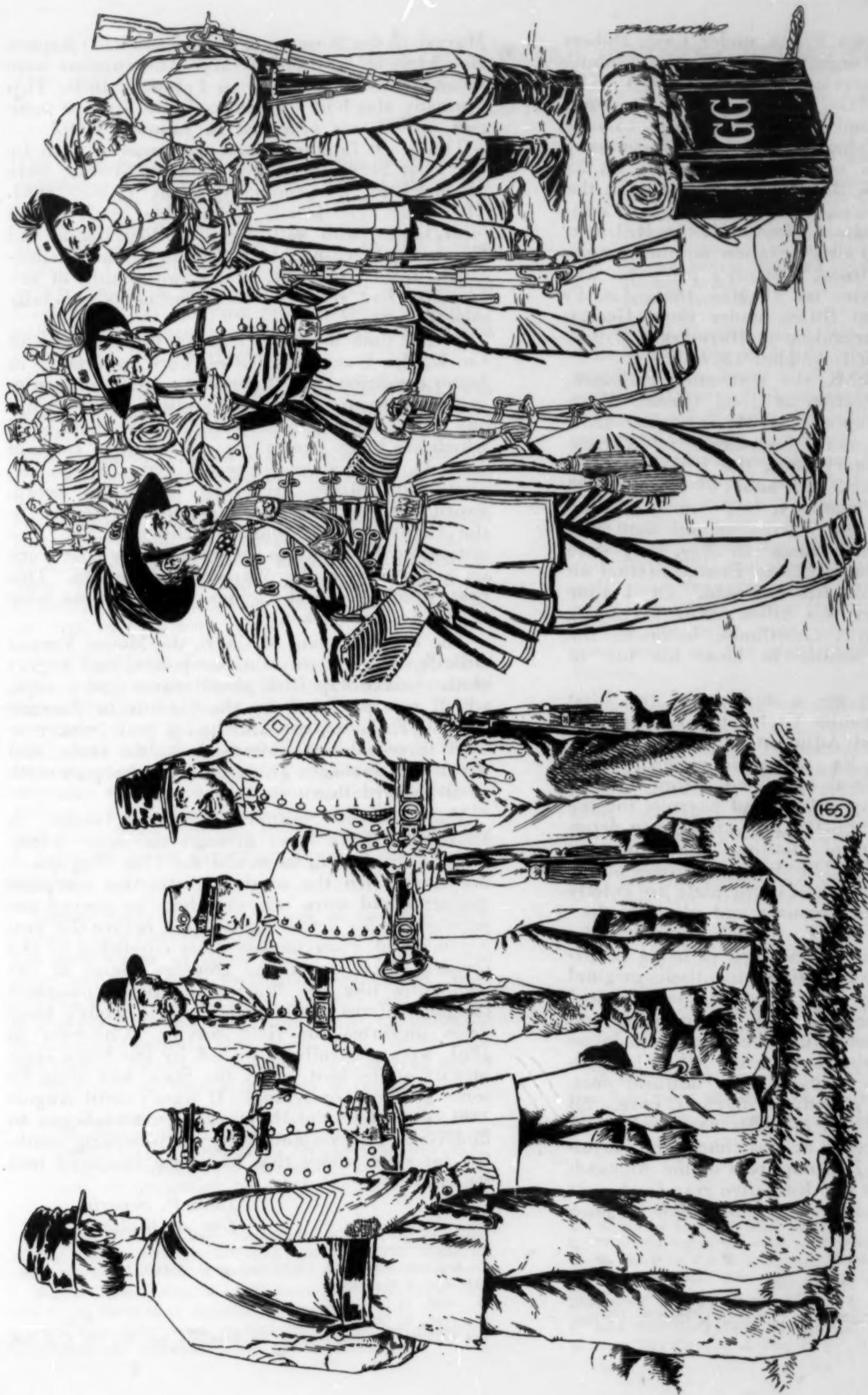
April 1861; and Co. H, Old Dominion Rifles, Capt. Arthur Herbert, which had been organized by Corse in January 1861. The battalion was mustered into service in April 1861, and remained in Alexandria until the evacuation of the city on 24 May 1861, when it went to Manassas. In early May, the Old Dominion Rifles had been sent to Warrenton to take charge of commissary stores there. The Rifles spent two weeks at Warrenton, returning to Alexandria on 19 May. The Emmett Guards also left Alexandria, and on 14 May were in camp at Manassas. The Sixth Battalion ceased to exist when the 17th Regiment was formed.³

Co. I, the O'Connel Guards, under Capt. S. W. Prestman, was organized in Alexandria shortly before they were mustered into service in 23 May 1861. This company, as well as the Emmett Guards, was recruited from the Irish citizenry of the city.⁴

1. Montgomery D. Corse (1816-1895) served as a captain in the First Regiment of Virginia Volunteers during the Mexican War.
2. *Alexandria Gazette*, 11 April 1861. In addition to the companies already given, the Alexandria Battalion included Captain Delaware Kemper's Alexandria Artillery, and Capt. Thornton B. Triplett's company of artillery, the Irish Volunteers; *ibid.*, 30 April 1861.

3. George Wise, *History of the Seventeenth Virginia Infantry*, Baltimore, 1870, pp. 8-17.

4. *Alexandria Gazette*, 14, 17, 20, 23 May 1861; Wise, *op. cit.*, p. 18.



Sergeant Major (Co. C, Louisiana Guards)
Assistant, (Co. A, Alexandria Riflemen)
First Sergeants (Co. G, Emmett Guards; Co. K, Warrenton Rifles; Co. E, Mount Vernon Guards)

17th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, 1861

39th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment (Garibaldi Guard), 1861-1862

Private in fatigue dress

Vivandiere

Private

Colonel

Co. B, the Warren Rifles, under Capt. Robert H. Simpson, was organized in Warren County, and enrolled for service on 18 April 1861. The Loudoun Guards, Co. C, were from Leesburg, Loudoun County, and existed under Capt. Charles B. Tebbs before February 1861. Tebbs's company was mustered into service at Alexandria on 23 May 1861. Capt. William H. Dulany's Co. D, the Fairfax Riflemen, was organized in Fairfax County in April 1861. By 5 May 1861, the Riflemen were in camp at Fairfax Station on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad. Dulany's company was mustered into service on 21 May 1861. Co. F, the Prince William Rifles, under Capt. George S. Hamilton, was organized at Haymarket, Prince William County, in November 1859.⁵

The origin of Co. K, the Warrenton Riflemen, began with the election of John Quincy Marr, its organizer, as captain on 16 November 1859, at the Fauquier County Courthouse in Warrenton.⁶ In early January 1860, the Riflemen were reported as organized with about 70 men. On 24 April 1861, Marr's company, "100 strong, all armed and equiped," left Warrenton and went into camp at Warrenton Springs. In May, they were sent to Manassas, and later to Bristoe Station on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad.⁷ On 1 June 1861, Captain Marr was killed while defending an outpost at Fairfax Courthouse, becoming the first Confederate soldier to loose his life in combat.

In the plate we see a meeting of the First Sergeants of Companies G, K, and E, with the Sergeant Major and Adjutant, at Camp Pickens, Manassas Junction, Va., in late June 1861, shortly after the regiment was organized. From remarks entered on company muster and payrolls for the period ending 30 June 1861, we are able to determine the condition of clothing and equipment within the regiment.⁸ The distinctive dress of the five companies represented in the plate are chiefly based on newspaper accounts and photographs.

Sergeant Major W. W. Athey's company, the Loudoun Guards, were described as being indifferently dressed at this time, for their original uniforms had worn out. However, material had been purchased for new ones, which were soon to be supplied, being furnished by their home county. We have shown Sergeant Athey in well-worn civilian dark trousers, grey uniform coat, and a cap with a glazed, or oil-cloth, cover, all of which were articles of dress commonly seen among Southern troops at this time. The Adjutant, Lieutenant A. J. Humphreys of the Alexandria Riflemen, wears the distinctive gray frock coat of his company shown in a photograph of Jesse

Murray in the Museum of the Alexandria Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy. The epaulets were adopted by the company in February 1860. This company also had a green cap with a green pompon, which was procured in January 1860.⁹

The green fatigue jacket and trousers worn by the First Sergeant of the Emmett Guards, were procured by the company about 1 May 1861. They were described as having been made by the local ladies, who with their "skilled hands and the sewing machine," turned them out in "double-quick time." However, nearly two months of active duty had rendered these garments generally unserviceable.¹⁰

At the time the plate depicts, the uniforms of Co. K, the Warrenton Rifles, were apparently in better condition than those of the other companies in the regiment. The First Sergeant of this company is wearing a fatigue jacket, the details of which are taken from the jacket worn by Captain John Q. Marr when he was killed. This jacket, along with Marr's dress cap, epaulettes, sword, sword belt, and overcoat, is now preserved in the Confederate Museum, Richmond, Va. The museum collection also includes a dress coat worn by a member of the Warrenton Riflemen. This coat, which has black facings, is of the same color as the fatigue jacket.

The First Sergeant of Co. E, the Mount Vernon Guards, wears a gray fatigue jacket, and a gray cloth covered cap with glazed cover and a cape, which was procured by the Guards in January 1861.¹¹ The company also had a gray frock coat with three rows of buttons down the front, and silver lace facings. The trousers were gray with a silver cord down the outer seams.¹²

Many of the Southern regiments formed in 1861, must have lived through the same transitional period of dress as did the 17th Virginia—the time when the original distinctive company uniforms had worn out, or otherwise proved unsatisfactory for active service, and before the procurement of a serviceable dress consisting of the familiar gray jacket and trousers. Some of the companies like the Warrenton Rifles, possessed fatigue uniforms, while others had to modify their dress uniforms for field service. Uniforms in 1861, were generally furnished by the home community of the unit, or by the State, and often by some generous individual. It wasn't until August 1861, that the Confederate government began to undertake any responsibility in providing clothing for state troops that had been mustered into its army.¹³

John P. Severin
Lee A. Wallace, Jr.

5. *Ibid.*, 1 Dec. 1859.

6. *Ibid.*, 3 Dec. 1859

7. *Ibid.*, 13 Jan. 1860; 2, 20 May 1861.

8. Muster and Payrolls, 17th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, Record Group 109, War Department Collection of Confederate Records, National Archives.

9. *Alexandria Gazette*, 13, 14 Jan. 1860; 3 Feb. 1860.

10. *Ibid.*, 3 May 1861.

11. *Ibid.*, 31 Jan. 1861.

12. *Ibid.*, 31 Oct. 1859.

13. *Official Records, War of the Rebellion*, ser. IV, vol. I, p. 584.

**39TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY REGIMENT
(GARIBALDI GUARD), 1861-1862**
(Plate No. 164)

The Garibaldi Guard was one of the more bizarre regiments to come from New York City, a city noted in the Civil War for its unusual military corps. It was one of four regiments (39th, 40th, 41st, and 42nd New York) raised by the Union Defense Committee of Citizens of New York, which was then acting as agent for the Federal Government in carrying out numerous "military and naval measures necessary for the defense and support of the Government."¹

The composition of the 39th New York was mixed, to say the least. Three companies were made up of Germans; three of Hungarians; one each of Swiss, Italians, and Frenchmen; with the final company composed of Spaniards and Portuguese. Its colonel was Frederick George D'Utassy, an adventurer and by repute a dancing master and circus rider, who ended his military career by being cashiered on 29 May 1863 and sent to Sing Sing.² Its second-in-command, Alexander Repetti, lasted only a year; the turnover in officers was, in fact, very rapid.

The Garibaldi Guard (it carried several other titles, too) left the State 28 May 1861 and served thereafter in the Army of the Potomac. It was surrendered at Harper's Ferry on 15 September 1862 along with the rest of Colonel Dixon S. Miles' unfortunate force. Following exchange it saw considerable action at Gettysburg, the Wilderness, (where it lost 136 men and officers), Spotsylvania, and Petersburg, and was finally mustered out on 1 July 1865 after over four years of hard campaigning.

Descriptions of the uniform of the Garibaldi Guard filled the New York newspapers during the last two weeks of May 1861. The earlier ones described the men in their drill uniforms of "blue Zouave pantaloons and red shirts,"³ and a print in *Harper's Weekly* of 8 June shows an unarmed detachment wearing this dress, with forage caps and leather gaiters. The frock coats arrived about 20 May and we thereafter read as follows:

Uniform—It consists of a black [actually dark blue] cloth coat and pants, bound with narrow red cord. The privates wore fatigue volunteer caps, and the officers the Bersaglieri circular hat, of felt, distinguished by its broad brim and tall

1. Frederick Phisterer, *New York in the War of the Rebellion*, 3rd ed., Albany, 1912, pp. 2188-2213; *Official Records*, series III, vol. I, pp. 136-137. There is no published history of the regiment.

2. Margaret Leech, *Reveille in Washington*, 1860-1865, New York, 1941, p. 85, based upon McClellan's memoirs.

3. *New York Daily News*, 16 May 1861. Credit for assembling these newspaper references is due Member Frank Hnida.

green feathers. The men were armed with rifles.⁴

. . . Their hats are black, round topped, wide stiff brim, with a black [actually dark green] feather and eagle. They have shoes with gaiters protecting the ankle and calf. On the back of each knapsack are the letters G. G. Their cartouche box is such as used in the French and Italian Army. They will have Minie rifles and sabre bayonets.⁵

A good illustration of the Regiment, showing it in Washington on 4 July, appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of 3 August 1861. But the recent discovery of photographs taken of Colonels D'Utassy and Repetti, probably in May, was the means of clearing up certain doubts which had long delayed the completion of this plate.⁶ From these photographs it is clear that the coats of both officers and men were single-breasted, that the cock's-feather plume was (in the beginning at least) attached on the left of the Bersaglieri hat, and that field, and perhaps company officers as well, wore frogging across their breasts. It will be recalled that in the Italian Bersaglieri of the period the coats were double-breasted, plumes were worn on the right, and frogging was unknown.

"No less than six vivandiers accompanied the regiment," reported the *New York Herald* on 29 May, and General Townsend recalled that in its first grand review in Washington the Garibaldi Guard passed by "with vivandieres attached to each company, marching on its right flank."⁷ Several newspapers described their dress:

Vivandieres — dressed in blue gowns with gold lace and facings, red jacket and Garibaldi hats, decorated tastefully with feathers and colored plumes.⁸

Vivandiere — dressed in their blue frocks with red flannel waists, and their jaunty regimental caps, crowned with black and red feathers.⁹

The uniform of the vivandieres is the Garibaldi hat of the regiment, a red flannel basque and blue skirt, and the black lace gaiters of the regiment.¹⁰

It is easy to understand why Townsend called the Regiment the most picturesque in Washington. How long it remained so cannot be stated.

*Frederick P. Todd
George Woodbridge*

4. *New York Evening Express*, 23 May 1861.

5. *New York Times*, 26 May 1861.

6. They are cartes de visite, and were discovered in a photograph album in the U. S. Military Academy Library.

7. E. D. Townsend, *Anecdotes of the Civil War in the United States*, New York, 1884, pp. 16-17.

8. *New York Evening Express*, 29 May 1861.

9. *New York Daily News*, 29 May 1861.

10. *New York Tribune*, 29 May 1861.

COLLECTOR'S FIELD BOOK

THE CONTINENTAL PROVOST, 1778-1783

One of the truly unique organizations of the Continental Army was the Provost Company of Light Dragoons illustrated in Plate No. 161 in the MUIA series. Some additional information on this unit should be of interest.

When the Continental Congress provided for the rearrangement of the Army on 27 May 1778, their resolutions included a provision for the establishment of a Provost within the Army. As cited in their original report, the duties of this unit were:

To watch over the Regularity and good Order of the Army in Camp, Quarters or on a March, quell Riots, prevent marauding, straggling and Desertions, detect Spies, regulate Sutlers and the like.¹

At first there were some difficulties in enlisting men into this corps. Captain Von Heer reported that men were not attracted by the Continental bounty. Convinced of the necessity of raising this company, Congress authorized recruits who enlisted for three years or the duration of the war to receive a state bounty in addition to the Continental bounty. The men so enlisted were to be credited to the quota of their state or the state in which they enlisted.² All the men were enlisted in Pennsylvania, although a muster roll of 16 September 1780 indicates that several men were former German mercenaries; after their names is the entry *Hessen* and the name of a Pennsylvania town, probably their place of enlistment.³

An order published by General Washington's Headquarters at Fredericksburgh, New York, gives a detailed account of this company's duties. It is quoted from the 12 October 1778 entry in the orderly book of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment:

The following Summary of dutys of the Marrushusa [Fr: Mounted Constabulary] Corps, Commd by Captn Van Hare, Is published for the information of the Army at Large. The Genl Hopes that the Institution, by putting men under Guard, will operate more in preventing than punishing Crimes while the Enemy is Incamp'd. Officers of this Corps are to patrole the Camp and its Neighbourhood for the purpose of apprehending Deserters, Moraders, Drunkards, Rioters, and Straglers, under the last Denomination are Intended all soldiers who are found beyond the Nearest Picquet in front & on the Flanks, & Beyond the Distance of one mile, estimated from the Centre of the Incampment In the Rear. They are also to apprehend all other Soldiers that may be detected in a violation of Genl Orders. All Country-

men or strangers whose appearance or Manners excites suspicion of being spies, & are not furnished with passes either from some Genl officer, the Q.M. Genl, or the Commissary Genl of Provision or Forrage. The officers of this Corps are Directed not to apprehend any offender who may be within the Incampment of his own Regt, as it is expected that the regimental Qr Guard will in that case secure the offender. Captn Van Hare is to keep an exact List of all Licensed Setlers, and Confine any follower of the army who may presume to settle without proper Leave; every Newly appointed Setler is therefore to signify his appointment to Captn Van Hare, and produce a proper Certificate thereof. On a Day of March, their Corps, with the Provost Guard, is to remane on the old ground till the Columns & Baggage is moved of, In order to secure all such Soldiers as have Loitered in Camp, & the officers are to see that the soldiers & Women who march with the Baggage do not Transgress the Genl orders made for the Government. They will Likewise secure all straglers on the march, treating In this Light all soldiers absent from their platoons without a Non-Commissioned Officer to Conduct them. On a Day of Battle, the Marrushusa will be In the rear of the second Line or reserve, in order to secure fugitives. The Commander-in-Chief strictly forbids all persons whatsoever to do or say anything that may Tend to Impede the Officers of this Corps in the execution of their duty. On the Contrary, he requires that they be respected & assisted, as Good order & Discipline will be much promoted by the full exercise of this office. If any offender attempts to escape or presumes, to make Resistance, He will Indure Double Punishmt, & all Persons belongg to the army are requested to secour any part of the Marrushusa Corps that may be opposed in the Execution of their Duty. The Captn of the Marrushusa will have the usual Provo Guard drawn from the Line near him, and under his Direction, for the security of Prisoners. He is every morning to Deliver a written report of the Persons Committed the preseding day, & the Charges against them, to the Adjt Genl, who will have Proper Courts Martial held for their Tryal. This to be Considered a Standing order, & as such to be published in the Different parts of the army, the Adjutants of regiments are to have it frequently read to the men, that by being reminded of what is prohibited & the Certainty of Punishment the avoid thrown on each other. No officer, except those who have authority to do it, to send men from Camp Least they should expose such men to Punishment & Subject themselves To Trail for the Disobediance of Genl orders.⁴

Being a small unit and in close proximity to General Washington's Headquarters, this company was undoubtedly better equipped and mounted, on a comparative basis, than other mounted units. For example, in September 1781, only 30 horses were available to Colonel Armand's Legion whereas this company had 45 mounts. Some consideration was given to transfer these horses to Colonel Armand's command.⁵

One of the last duties of the Provost Guard seems to have been to act as escort for General

Washington from West Point to Philadelphia on his journey home. They were released with pay on 15 December 1783.⁶

Albert W. Haarmann

¹ Worthington C. Ford & others (eds.), *Journals of the Continental Congress*, 34 volumes, Washington, 1904-37, Vol. XI, p. 541. (Hereinafter referred to as JCC.)

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XI, p. 729.

³ John B. Linn & William H. Eagle (eds.), *Pennsylvania in the War of the Revolution*, 2 volumes, Harrisburg, 1880, Vol. II, pp. 166-167.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 367-368.

⁵ JCC, Vol. XXI, p. 995.

⁶ Douglas S. Freeman, *George Washington*, 5 volumes, New York, 1948-, Vol. V, pp. 471-472. This may, or may not, have been the Provost troop, since the term "Provost Guard" could be applied to any such detail.

ERRATA

Member Stanley J. Olsen has called our attention to the fact that we made a regrettable editorial mistake in his Fieldbook piece on artillery saddles (*MC&H*, X, 112). The text now reads, "The brown leather Confederate saddle is a battlefield pick-up from Gettysburg and was obtained for the writer's collection through the kindness of the West Point Museum." His manuscript read, "The brown

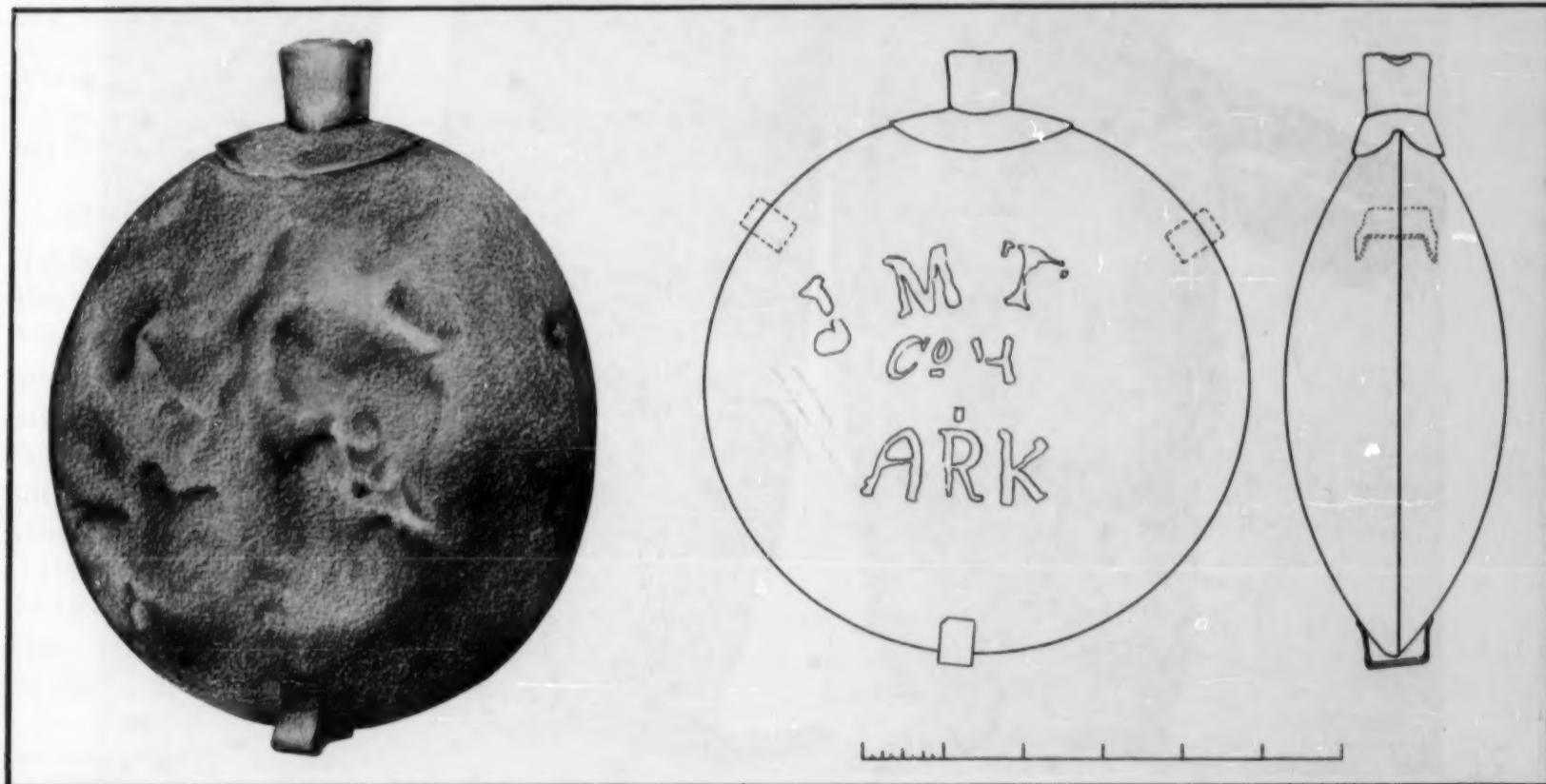
leather Confederate saddle is a battlefield pick-up from Gettysburg and was obtained for the writer's collection through the kindness of Lt. Col. J. D. Campbell and is now a part of the collection of the West Point Museum."

UNUSUAL CONFEDERATE CANTEEN

This interesting and variant canteen is extremely well made after the fashion of the Federal "two pie plates, soldered together" type; however, the body material is very heavy tinned copper and the neck is of lead. The erstwhile owner, apparently using the tip of a soldering iron, has marked his initials and unit on one side of the canteen, with solder. These indistinct initials seem to be J M T and the unit Co H of the 1st ARK[ANSAS VOLUNTEERS.]

This canteen has been the object of my desire of ownership for several years, especially as I had once overlooked it, hanging up with several rusty Federal canteens. I finally acquired it recently. I have every reason to think that it was once in the famous Cotton collection of Civil War relics, in the old Exchange Hotel in Fredericksburg, Virginia. This collection was formed by an ex-Federal soldier beginning in 1866.

Sydney C. Kerksis





VIRGINIA ZOUAVE UNIFORM

The Zouave uniform shown here is in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society.¹ It was formerly a part of the Libby Prison Museum collection in Chicago, and was erroneously listed in their catalogue as a Louisiana Zouave uniform.

The navy blue jacket has gold braid trim, with a white clover leaf design, outlined with gold braid, on the sleeves. The brass buttons on the jacket bear the Virginia state seal as does the sword belt plate. The trousers are scarlet with gold braid down the outer seams, and the cap is scarlet with gold braid trim. Also shown is a blue wool cummerbund which has a scarlet fringe.

A number of Virginia companies, 1859-1861, adopted Zouave caps, but nothing has been found to show that any of them wore a complete Zouave dress.² It is possible that this uniform was worn by an officer of the Richmond Zouaves (Co. E, 44th Regt. Va. Vols.), but the only definite information we have about their uniform is that they adopted gaiters, which of course were not restricted to Zouave dress.³ Information leading to the identification of this uniform will be most welcomed.

Lee A. Wallace, Jr.

¹ Photograph made available through courtesy of the Chicago Historical Society.

² For example, the Monticello Guards of Charlottesville, Va., appeared at their tri-ennial target shoot on 19 December 1859, wearing new Zouave caps and red flannel shirts, which were probably adopted as a part of the company's fatigue dress. *Alexandria Gazette*, 26 December 1859.

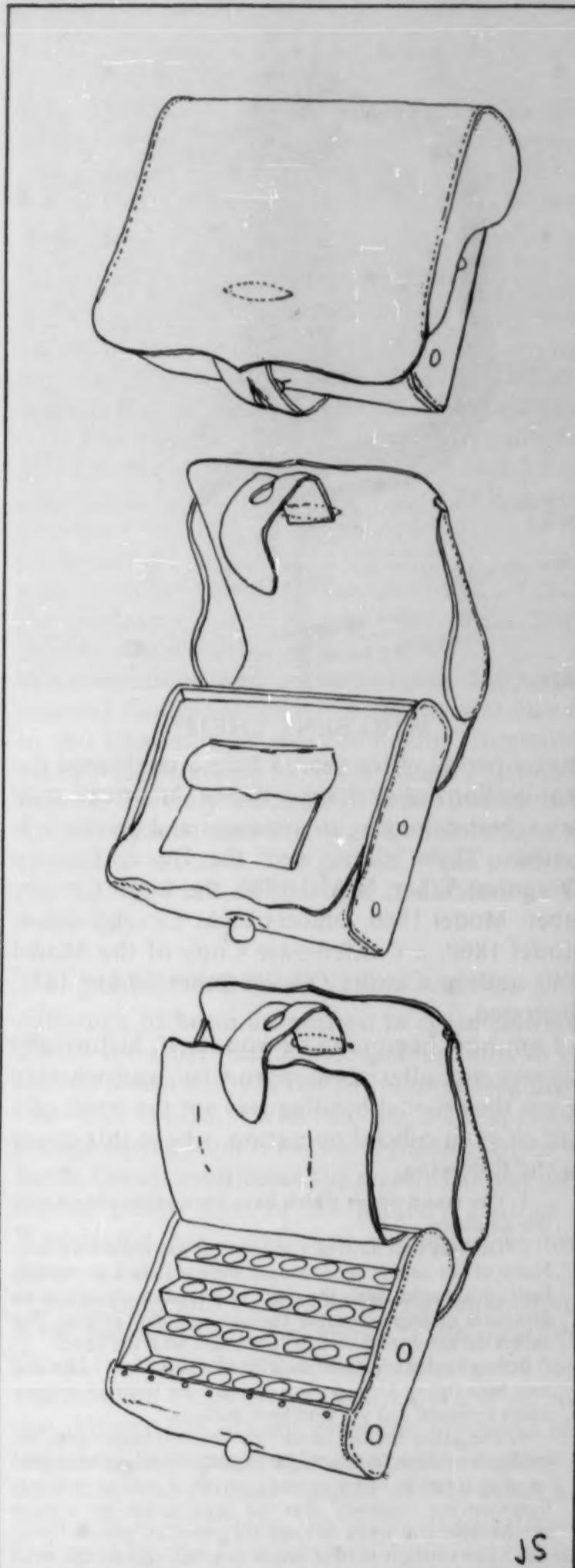
³ See sketch of the Richmond Zouaves under "Virginia Military Forces, 1858-1861," in this issue of the *MC&H*.

MERRILL CARBINE CARTRIDGE BOX

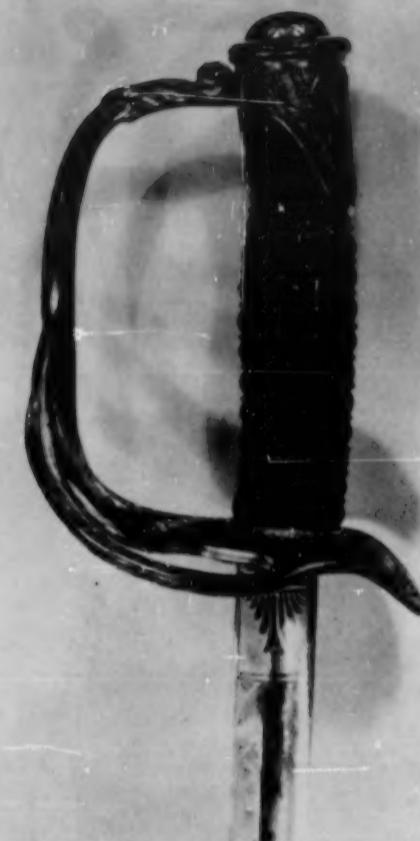
To be found in Ordnance Department reports of the Civil War period are variously designated carbine cartridge boxes that have been somewhat perplexing to many collectors.¹ Although it is possible that the particular cartridge box illustrated was not extensively used, or perhaps not used at all, during the war, it is identified by being stencilled on the inside of the outside flap—MERRILL THOMAS & CO BALTIMORE PATENT APPLIED FOR. It may shed some light on the question entitled "U. S. Issue Carbine Cartridge Boxes of the Civil War" in *MC&H*, VIII, p. 25.

Joseph L. Schornak

¹ *Ordnance Memoranda I*, Washington, 1863 and 1865.



JS



WHO BENT THEM?

Over a period of ten years I have straightened the bent quillons of perhaps a dozen American military sabers belonging to museums and private collections. These pieces were the Heavy Cavalry (Dragoon) Saber, Model 1840, the Light Cavalry Saber, Model 1860, Officers Light Cavalry Saber, Model 1860, a Confederate Copy of the Model 1840, and the Cavalry Officers Saber, Model 1872, illustrated.

I am now beginning to wonder if, historically anyway, my alterations were wise, and whether or not the original bending was not the result of a unit or semi-official operation. I base this query on the following:

1. The many sabers which have been encountered with this alteration.
2. The fact that most of the bending was done with care. None of the sabers seen to date were scarified or crudely bent; this would imply the work of a craftsman such as an armourer or artificer rather than an unskilled soldier. The sabers do not appear to have been cast with the bend.
3. In a recent trip to Francis Bannerman Sons I saw several bins full of U. S. Sabers which were from all appearances unissued and yet with bent quillons.
4. The saber fits the hand (and thumb) better with the quillon bent than in its straight position. It might be argued too that it carries better on one's person as well as on horse. Someone has suggested that the bend makes for a more comfortable grip when carrying the sword at "parade" position. The straight quillon tends to press against the wrist

and is uncomfortable if kept that way for any time. The fact that so many of the swords involved are cavalry types or used by horseriding officers would make this a logical move.

I would like other opinions, official records authorizing this alteration or references such as diaries or records indicating individual or unit authorization of same.

Harry Wandrus

* * *

AFIP SEEKS OLD INSTRUMENTS

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology is seeking military medical material to expand the many famous collections of historical items in its Medical Museum. The Medical Museum is dedicated to the collection, preservation, and display of such material. It is one of the four major departments of the Institute, a national institution jointly sponsored by the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. More than 300,000 visitors will pass through its halls this year.

The Museum has one of the finest collections of microscopes in the world. These instruments are displayed so as to show the evolution of the microscope from its origin through the most recent developments in electron microscopy. Few microscopes have been added to this collection in recent years, and efforts are now being made to fill the gaps, particularly the years from 1920 to the present.

The Institute will celebrate its hundredth anniversary during and concurrently with the Civil War Centennial. Museum personnel are now planning the exhibits for this occasion. Through the long history of the Institute a great number of historical instruments have been assembled, but among this material is very little of Confederate Army origin. Such items particularly are being sought.

Although budgetary limitations preclude the purchase of such items it is believed there are a great number of instruments or other items which the owners might wish to place in the Museum where they will be carefully preserved for future generations. Any such donations would be greatly appreciated and due credit given.

It is requested that persons having items they might wish to contribute write The Director, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, 25, D. C., relative to their acceptability and shipping instructions.

GAZETTE



HELP WANTED

The Committee for "MILITARY UNIFORMS IN AMERICA" would like to hear from any member who can and will do either the research necessary for a plate, or the art work. The plate series is an essential part of the valuable publication endeavors of THE COMPANY, and is worthy of the support of "all hands." In the past too few members have carried the load. If we are to be able to issue the plates on schedule and to reflect the interests of the membership, participation must be broadened. Please contact Captain J. C. Tily, CEC, USN, at 4441 First Street, South, Arlington 4, Virginia.

MILITIA PRINT EXHIBITION

Members will be interested in learning that an exhibition of early prints and pictures of American militia will be on display in Washington and West Point in the early months of 1960. All of the prints are from the Anne S. K. Brown Military Collection, and they include many unique items, such as unpublished Huddy & Duval plates. The Corcoran Gallery of Art, whose Director is COMPANY Fellow Hermann W. Williams, Jr., will open the exhibition, titled "Our Militia 1760-1860," on 19 February 1960; the closing date is 20 March. In May, the entire exhibit will be open to the public at the West Point Museum, the province of COMPANY Fellow Frederick P. Todd.

There will be an illustrated catalogue of the Corcoran exhibition, its price as yet unknown, which should certainly be of interest to many collectors of military Americana. The opportunity to see some of the prizes of Anne Brown's collection

is one that should be seized by anyone who has a chance. Mrs. Brown, our long-time Treasurer, is one of the Founders of THE COMPANY, and was our hostess at Providence for the 1958 Annual Meeting.

FELLOWSHIP NOMINATIONS

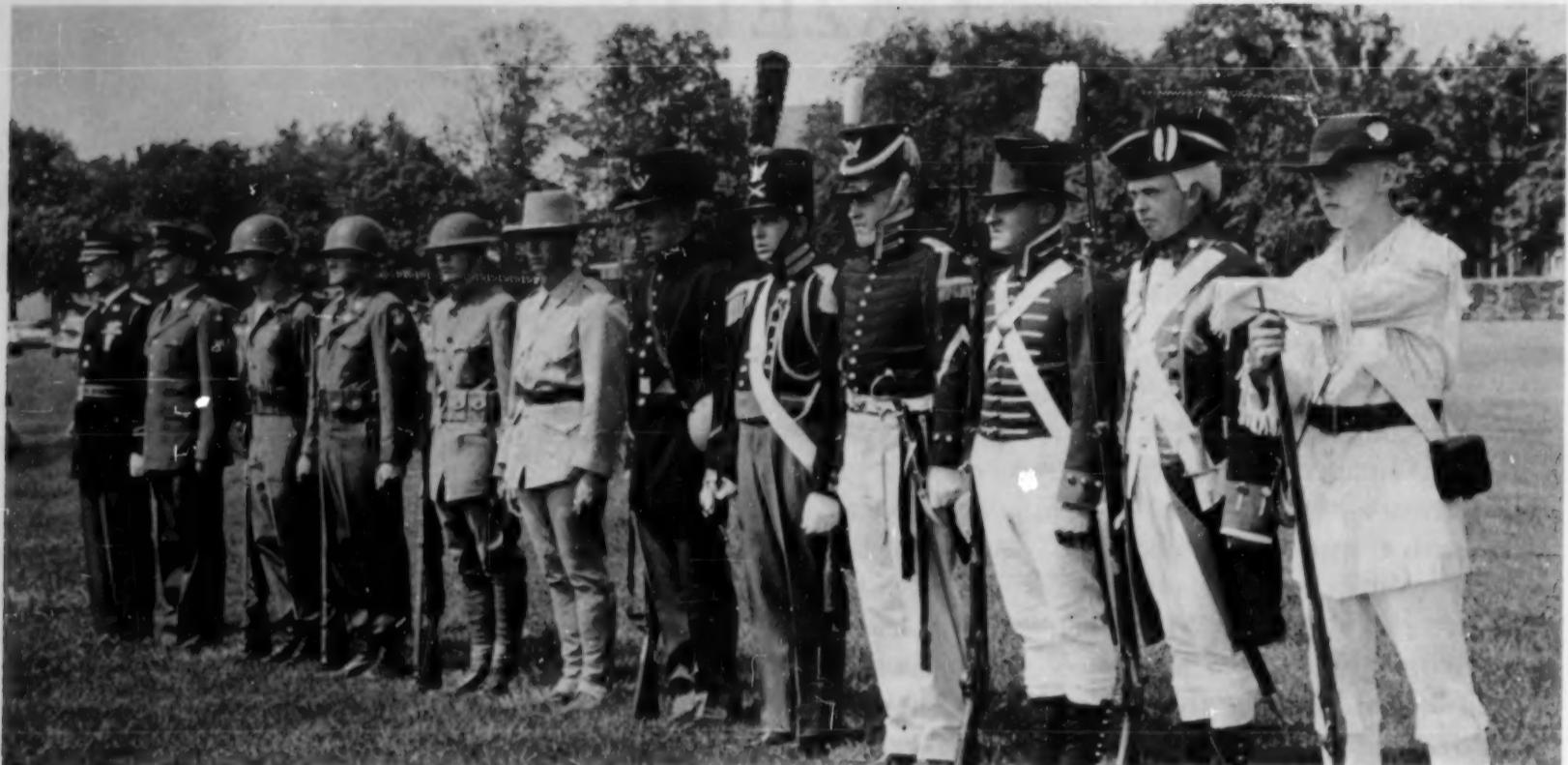
The Committee of Fellows designated by the Governors at the annual meeting to select any new fellows for nomination to the governors is most anxious that the membership take advantage of its right and privilege of nomination. Any member of THE COMPANY may nominate a candidate for fellowship to the committee provided he complies with the rules for such nominations set up by the governors. In addition to outlining why a COMPANY member should be recognized as a fellow, the nominator should suggest a proper citation if the fellowship is acted upon favorably.

Nominations and accompanying supporting material thought necessary should be sent directly to the Chairman of the Fellowship Committee, Harold L. Peterson, 5113 8th Road, North, Arlington, Va. Only members of THE COMPANY who have completed their first year of membership are eligible for election. The *MC&H*, VIII, p. 85 and IX, pp. 113-115 outline the qualifications for fellowship.

KEEPING TRADITION ALIVE

Although hitherto un-noticed in these columns, one of the most tradition conscious units in the United States Army is the 3d Infantry Regiment, "the Old Guard." With an officially approved lineage dating from 1784, the regiment, whose 1st Battle Group contributes the majority of the ceremonial troops used in the Military District of Washington, has a great deal of tradition to draw upon.

Well known to visitors to the national capital is the battle group's distinctive "Colonial Color Guard," a tradition which itself can be traced back well into the 1920s. Not so well known is the role that this unit has recently played in utilizing a historical uniform pageant to portray the history of the Army and its dress. Insofar as this writer has been able to determine, the uniforms (illustrated) first used by the 3d Infantry in June of 1958 and



subsequently worn several times in pageants in connection with the 1st Battle Group's weekly retreat ceremonies are replicas prepared at the Quartermaster School. This in itself is highly significant as they are so far as we know the first officially sponsored such costumes.

Because of their official status it is therefore regrettable that errors in cut, trim, and insignia have been allowed to creep into some of the uniforms depicted. Perhaps these have now been corrected, and if so, future shows by the 1st Battle Group, 3d Infantry promise to be particularly colorful and inspiring.

Rowland P. Gill

★

It has just come to our attention that the Army National Guard of Delaware has recently organized a ceremonial unit outfitted in the Uniforms of the "American Rifleman," a traditional unit of that state. How about details, with photographs, from some of you COMPANY members up that way.

One of the most impressive of military ceremonies is the presentation of unit colors to a new or re-organized command. Now that the Combat Arms Regimental System and Pentomic re-organization of the Army is well under way we can expect to see more and more such ceremonies, Regular, Reserve, and National Guard. Details on all such presentations will be appreciated for this col-

umn. In a forthcoming issue we hope to have details on the color presentations participated in by Queen Elizabeth on her recent visit to Canada and the United States.

Rowland P. Gill

★ ★ ★

The 9th (Manchu) Infantry Regiment, a unit more than a hundred years old, and possessor of a proud tradition so well epitomized by their famous "Liscum Bowl" now has another reminder of their past services. The regiment recently adopted an official march, "Far Horizons" by Brigadier General Reynolds J. Burt, Ret. But let the Regiment's 1st Battle Group's General Order No. 1 of 1959 tell the story:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BATTLE GROUP, 9TH (Manchu)
INFANTRY, APO 937, Seattle Washington
GENERAL ORDERS
NUMBER 1

2 February 1959

DESIGNATION OF REGIMENTAL MARCH

The march "Far Horizons", is hereby designated as the official march of the 9th (Manchu) Infantry. (Authority: Letter, Department of the Army, File AGCA, subject: Designation of Regimental March, dated 23 December 1958).

"Far Horizons" was written by Brigadier General Reynolds J. Burt (Ret), and copyrighted in 1958. Its first public rendition was on 26 March 1958 at Ladd Air Force Base, Alaska, during a Regimental ski parade commemorating the 103d anniversary of the 9th Infantry. Since then, the stirring notes of "Far Horizons" have been played at many functions including parades in Fairbanks, Alaska, Regimental reviews, replacement ceremonies and officer parties. The title, "Far Horizons", is symbolic of the many lands in which the 9th Infantry has served.

General Burt was born in the 9th Infantry at Fort Omaha, Nebraska in 1874, the son of Captain Andrew S. Burt, who commanded Company "H" from 1869 to 1880. He currently resides

at 306 Woodland Terrace, Alexandria, Virginia. General Burt served in the "Manchu" Regiment near the turn of the century and has carried on an active correspondence with the Regiment for many years. For 77 years, music has been his hobby and a continual source of enjoyment to himself and others. Now in his 84th year, General Burt still devotes much of his time writing inspirational music for the United States Army.

Copies of the military band sets may be obtained by letter order from the publisher and copyright owner: George F. Briegel Co., 17 West 60th St, New York 23, New York.

1 Incl:

"Far Horizons"

WILLARD PEARSON
Colonel, Infantry
Commanding

FAR HORIZONS

Turn out the guard at the Far Horizons,
Manchus are marching in review.
Turn out the guard at the Far Horizons,
North lights we shine up here for you.
Then stand and salute as we hail you yonder,
Our hands across the skies.
For as drums are rolled
and as our flags unfold,
We're all the same GI's.

© 1958 Geo. F. Briegel Co.

Rowland P. Gill

* * *

On the third of May the National Guard Association dedicated their new headquarters building in Washington. For the military student by far the most interesting aspect of the dedication was the massing of Army and Air National Guard unit colors for all, or a majority of the nation's color-bearing National Guard units. In evidence were many traditional or distinctive uniforms worn by men carrying colors representing almost every war or battle that this country has participated in. Unfortunately, this writer was not able to get details or photographs on more than one or two of the units represented. Can any of the COMPANY'S members outside of the Washington area help? Any data for use in a run-down on the ceremony and units represented will be welcomed.

Rowland P. Gill

PUBLICATIONS

Two imports from England in the field of uniform illustrations deserve mention. Insignia collectors will be especially interested in the series that has been started by Langridge's Military Publications, 13 Oxford Road, Cambridge. Two booklets have been printed so far, *Dress Distinctions of the 7th Queen's Own Hussars* and *Dress Distinctions of the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars*, both showing insignia and uniforms as worn at the time of amalgamation in 1958. The layout of each booklet is the same, a page of well-drawn illustrations opposite a page of detailed explanation. The reproduction varies from fair to good, but the uniqueness and seemingly complete coverage make the price of 11/6 (\$1.61) per book to overseas customers reasonable.

Another beginning effort, this one in color and a natural reference for miniature figure painters who are interested in the Napoleonic field, is the product of London Member Norman Belmont-Maitland's firm, Norman Newton Ltd. The first plate shows 30 individual figures of a Grenadier Guards Company of the First Empire which are

designed to be cut out should anyone be so callous. The captain, lieutenants, various sergeants, corporals, musicians, and privates are all shown in fine detail. The first and following plates of what promises to be an extensive series can be purchased from Member Peter Dattilo, 9 Garden Place, Baldwin, N. Y. at \$1.00 a piece, plus 15c postage.

* * *

Students of the Revolution familiar with Allen French's extensive research and writing on the opening phases of the fighting will welcome a handsome new book that has just been published. Drawing liberally on French's research leads, Arthur Bermon Tourtellot has written a skillful, narrative of the first day of the Revolution, *William Diamond's Drum* (Doubleday, \$5.95) which is a worthy successor to French's own *Day of Lexington and Concord* and *General Gage's Informers*, both long out of print. The new book is beautifully illustrated with two-color maps and photo-

graphs of contemporary prints that belie its modest cost. The author has also produced privately for distribution to selected libraries and historical societies an annotated bibliography which supplements the notes and source listings of the book. It would appear that Mr. Tourtellot has capitalized on his extensive connections in the publishing field to keep down final cost on what is an exceptionally fine example of bookmaking.

★ ★ ★

World War I has come in for some well-deserved attention in a fine new one-volume history, *The Great War, 1914-1918*, by Cyril Falls (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$5.95). The author, a veteran of the war himself and for many years its official historian in Great Britain, brings considerable insight and enthusiasm to his subject. He successfully dispels the impression that the war was dominated by

a long stalemate on the Western Front and that there were few innovations in tactics or leadership, and he presents an exceptionally well-balanced account of the events as they transpired. In addition to the text itself, there are good maps, a 16-page selection of photographs, a detailed index and a bibliography, all of which increase its usefulness to students.

★ ★ ★

COMPANY Fellows Fairfax Downey and Frederick T. Chapman have combined to write and illustrate a fascinating new book for children: *Famous Horses of the Civil War* (Thomas Nelson & Sons, \$2.95). Here are the stories of the mounts of generals and of enlisted men, of cavalry horses and artillery teams. The illustrations are spirited, and both text and pictures should appeal to any child interested in either soldiers or horses.

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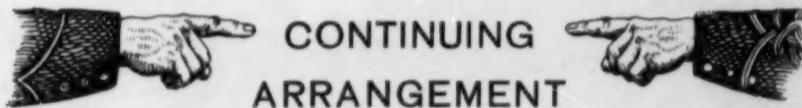
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